

The North Adams Transcript.

VOLUME 8.

THE NORTH ADAMS DAILY TRANSCRIPT, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 30, 1898.

NUMBER 261

SAMUEL GULLY & CO

Ready Made Department.

The range of styles and variety of cloths in the tailor-made garments never before showed to such advantage the wonderful stides that have been made in the manufacture of ladies' tailor-made wear.

A jacket or suit that fits holds the secret of ease and grace. Not an ill-fitting garment in the whole stock—such is the secret of success in our cloak and suit department.

Suit for \$12.

Ladies' suits made of all wool imported Monoco serges, body and sleeves of jackets lined with rhadame lining, skirt lined with percaline, all seams are finished, velveteen binding. As an example of our good values we offer them at \$12

Dress Skirts.

These garments come in large variety of cloths, prices and styles. Great care has been taken that they should hang just right; thus an important point of a well fitting skirt was secured. Prices range from 98c to \$20.

SAMUEL GULLY & CO

THE APPETITE

Is dull when the March-winds blow, but we will endeavor to help you to restore it to a normal condition and also to keep it really healthy by furnishing you with the best table supplies at the most reasonable price.

Eggs, I offer you only those coming direct from the producer, 20 eggs for 25 cents.

Creamery butter, and there is none better, 25 cents per pound.

Canton Ginger 25 cents per pot.

Crosse & Blackwell's Malt Vinegar 15 cents a bottle.

New Olives, new finest Sublime Lucca Oil, new Maple Sugar.

Will have New Maple Syrup in a few days.

MVN Braman.

12 STATE STREET.
TELEPHONE 2-20.

WE NEVER ADVERTISE

a thing we do not have. We never advertise a bargain if we cannot give you an unusual value for your money. Just now we offer exceptional inducements in

Men's Clothing AND Furnishings.

To make ready for new stock we will make up suits, overcoats and trousers, at about one-fourth less than real value. Same way with different lines of furnishings.

P. J. BOLAND.

Opera Is Coming.

The Andrews opera company has decided to play here Friday and Saturday. Tickets will go on sale tomorrow.

BY TELEGRAPH. REED PREVENTS ACTION.

Supports President's Policy. Tumult in the House. Congress on the Verge of Revolt.

(Special Dispatch to The Transcript.)

Washington, Mar. 30.—The Spanish situation rests for the moment absolutely with Speaker Reed and congress. And the latter is now in wild excitement to over ride the wishes of President McKinley and declare war. Speaker Reed will try to control the elements opposing the executive until the President admits that he is willing to have congress exercise its constitutional right.

Congress is the only body which can declare war, under the constitution. When congress refuses to carry out the expressed wishes of the president, the latter is helpless. President McKinley sees with alarm the present tempestuous actions of congress. His hope is that Cuba may be made free without war. Unless the members of congress subside, this hope will be destroyed. For such action as congress wants to take would mean inevitable war.

Speaker Reed is his only hope. It rests with him to hold in check the excited members. That he means to do this has been evident from the first. That he will succeed is probable from this morning's incident with Mr. Bailey. Speaker Reed ruled that a war resolution was not a privileged question, and in a temper of excitement he was heard to say:

Speaker Reed has shown his power, and the President can rely on him to aid the more deliberate plans of the executive. Conservative sentiment is with the President, and it is expected that he will win, and secure the former united support of congress.

REED SUPPRESSES WAR MOVE.

Representative Bailey's Resolution Refused—House Supports Reed.

Washington, March 30.—Representative Bailey, the Democratic leader of the house, presented as a matter of privilege this morning a resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba. There was a perfect whirlwind of applause. Mr. Bonville made a point of order against it. Great confusion and wild excitement followed. Mr. Bailey said the house had a right to decide the question and accept the responsibility.

Speaker Reed ruled that the question of war and independence did not constitute a question of privilege and would not, except in time of great excitement. The speaker therefore sustained the point of order and Mr. Bailey appealed. Reed was sustained, and the appeal was tabled, the parties standing solidly together. The vote was 179 to 120. The excitement continued during, and after the vote.

Yesterday's Debate.

Washington, March 30.—What was apprehended by President McKinley and members of the cabinet is near the culmination point. A crisis is impending in the Republican attitude toward the administration in its treatment of the Cuban question. Restlessness has been growing in intensity, and the first sign that it was about to assume serious proportions was given Tuesday afternoon, when a meeting of 50 of the Republican protestants was held with a view of accomplishing the unequal removal of the Spanish troops from Cuba and armed intervention. Many who oppose temporizing failed of notification and were absent, though the number present would be sufficiently large by consolidation with the Democratic forces to carry out a program.

Representative Hopkins indicated his disappointment that the president's message carried no line of definite policy toward Spain, and said that he did not believe that further delay should be brooked. He thought, however, that the administration should have another day or two within which to act, and on failing to do so, congress should take the matter into its hands. He favored action looking to Cuban independence.

Representative Tawney said this country should not stop short of securing the absolute independence of Cuba. He wished to secure a resolution for the prompt consideration of the question on the floor.

Representative Belknap of Illinois, chairman of the committee on militia, made a vigorous speech in which he denounced Spain as the proven party to the blowing up of the Maine. He said he would put an end to Spanish rule in Cuba by immediate intervention and a formal recognition of Cuban independence just as early as congress could act. His reference to Spanish policies as to reconcentrados and other phases of the war were warmly applauded.

Representative Lorimer also spoke at length, and said he was in favor of securing absolute independence by any means whatsoever. Among the speakers were Mr. Knox of Massachusetts and Mr. Sullivan of New Hampshire. Their speeches were largely on the same lines.

It was pointed out that while it was at that the executive should be given a reasonable time within which to advise, it was exclusively the function of congress to declare war, commence hostilities, or take action of that character. The remarks made carried the view that a mere recognition of belligerency was not to be considered. It was decided to defer action until this afternoon. The program is to present to Speaker Reed evidence that a large

majority favor the step, and the Cuban sympathizers believe that once convinced of the numbers enlisted in its support, he will not interpose his power against its execution.

The cabinet meeting developed nothing new. The president remained steadfast in his convictions as to what is his duty, and adverse criticism, which it is asserted is mainly due to misinformation as to the situation or ignorance of the president's purpose, will not be permitted to swerve him in the least from the course he has planned. Some days ago he made a peremptory demand upon Spain to put an end immediately to hostilities in Cuba, to release the reconcentrados and to permit them to return to their homes. Since that demand was communicated, the president has not taken a step backward or modified it in the least particular. Spain's final reply to this demand, it is known, is now receiving the earnest consideration of the Spanish authorities at Madrid, and the reply may be expected within the next few days. Should the demand be rejected, there is the highest authority for stating that the president would immediately lay the whole record before congress and be guided by its instructions.

As a preliminary step toward peace, it has been proposed to Spain, though the proposition has not taken the shape of a demand as yet at least, that the Spanish government withdraw its troops from the island and that the Cubans be given their independence on a basis of indemnity that would be regarded as just in amount by the United States and other nations and fair to both contending parties. The question of an armistice has not been agreed to by either party, a country or Spain, though there is no doubt that Spain suggested an armistice.

What terms of peace will be acceptable to the president cannot be stated, but it is asserted that no proposition will be considered that does not involve the practical, if not the actual, independence of the Cubans. Under these circumstances the upholders of the administration think it only fair to Mr. McKinley that the people should wait with patience the result of the pending negotiations, since there is no more loyal American than the president, or one who will hesitate less than he when the hour for action has arrived.

The purpose and results of the Spanish minister's talk with Judge Day are guarded with the usual secrecy that prevails at the state department. In a general way, however, it is said, it was productive of further expressions from high officials that the aspect continued pacific. It was learned that the last difference has disappeared as to Spain objecting to the dispatch of relief supplies by the United States government to Cuba. Spain has also expressed full willingness to allow the reconcentrados to be assisted by agricultural implements, etc., or in any other way the United States sees fit to adopt, so long as it does not assume a form offensive to Spain by being carried in warships. Beyond this, however, the plans of settlement have taken a very wide range, and not one of them is yet reduced to such a concrete form that it gives promise of acceptance by both governments. Both sides, it is said, are very familiar with the negotiations, appear to be animated by an earnest desire to avoid war by all honorable means, and for this reason every possible proposition or basis of adjustment is being fully canvassed. There is high authority for saying, however, that the Spanish attitude up to the present time has not been to consider either the independence of Cuba, or the intervention, or the sale of the island.

A gentleman well acquainted with Spanish affairs points out that the talk of an armistice is out of the question, as Spain would never withdraw her forces in Cuba while the rebellious element was in arms. He said also that the statements published concerning a proposition for enlarged autonomy; to go into effect immediately after the coming Cuban election, was not in fact under consideration, as the reported terms of this new autonomy are in detail embraced in the autonomy now about to be put into force.

There is little doubt that the French government is ready to tender its good offices as mediator between the United States and Spain if any intimation is conveyed by this country that such offices would be acceptable. Without such intimation it is pointed out that the interests of France, both material and sentimental, favor an avoidance of war. A material reason is that France is preparing for the international exposition when the world's travel will be turned toward the French capital. It is said that war at such a time would be seriously prejudicial to this project. Moreover, French citizens own many Spanish securities, so that any decline resulting from war would fall largely on French capitalists. While these are important considerations for France, yet the tender of good offices would be based solely on sentimental grounds, namely, on the friendship of France for both parties in this controversy.

The army and navy departments continued yesterday to show many evidences of activity, but there was not that extreme energy of preparation apparent last week. Captain Sigbee had several talks with Secretary Long during the day, and the secretary accompanied the captain to the White House and presented him to the president. Mr. Long says that no determination has been reached thus far as to Captain Sigbee's next assignment; but, as one of the high officials of the navy department remarked, the commander of the wrecked Maine can have about anything he wants. A board is considering what should be done with the wreck of the Maine.

BY TELEGRAPH. A WEEK IS THE LIMIT.

Peaceful Solution of Cuban Question Seems More Probable. Good News From Spain.

Washington, March 30.—The senate committee on foreign relations failed to reach an agreement this morning on any Cuban resolutions but referred the whole matter to a sub-committee and adjourned. Members of the committee who saw the President today assured the other members that the Cuban situation will come to a head in a very few days, and congress will be informed.

The utmost limit of time one way or the other is one week. Some members said 48 hours. The committee considered it to be unwise in view of the negotiations to precipitate matters now.

Will Wait or the President.

Washington, March 30.—The only distinctive feature of the meeting of the committee on foreign relations today was a general disposition manifested to wait for a reasonable time upon the President. This sentiment was almost unanimous. While the disposition is to oblige the President, a large majority of the committee would favor a vigorous action as soon as it is made evident that diplomatic resources have been exhausted. What form this action would take was not discussed today.

Hopeful of Peaceful Settlement.

Washington, March 30.—The president received this morning a cablegram from Woodford confirming the report of the conference with Sagasta yesterday. No definite conclusion was reached as the minister desired to place the matter before the Queen Regent. The conference adjourned until tomorrow. No details are given. The message was hopeful in tone and gives the president hope that a final settlement may be determined then. The general features of the plan are said on doubtful authority to include the recognition of Cuban independence by Spain, payment by the new republic to Spain of \$200,000,000, an armistice to be declared, during which Spanish forces shall be withdrawn, reconcentrados policy to be abandoned immediately; sufferers to be fed by the United States.

Petition of the President.

Washington, March 30.—This statement, outlining the attitude of the president, was made public late last night: "President McKinley regards the Maine incident as a minor incident. Before making any demand for reparation he desired to receive and consider the report of the Maine court of inquiry, and believed that such a course was only fair to Spain. In adopting this course he was guided by any number of precedents, including the Trent case, Baltimore incident, etc.

"The attitude of congress is inconclusive. It ought to exercise its constitutional authority, and declare war, or permit the executive to do what it can to close up the questions arising out of the general situation in Cuba.

"Negotiations are in progress between this government and that of Spain, which the president believes will bring about the end of the rebellion, give the Cubans practically everything they want, including independence, and this, he thinks, can be accomplished without war.

"The important thing to be first done is to feed the reconcentrados and to have their government authorize the resumption of work in the fields. It can be stated positively, however, that the president is negotiating for the end of the war without further delay, and he believes he will be successful."

Three Men Said to Have Been Fined.

Washington, March 30.—The following is a copy of the anonymous letter mentioned in the testimony of Henry Drexel, the clerk of the American consulate at Havana: "It should be remembered that at the dawn of the day of the terrible catastrophe an individual was killed in a small boat, together with another who was found wounded and a prisoner. They were among about the cruisers Maine and Albatross XII, and as the said individuals are of the worst antecedents as harbor thieves, I have interested myself in investigating what connection this occurrence could have had with the explosion of the Maine, and I have discovered that those two men, together with another who is called Pepe Tanco, had bought in a hardware store in Havana street a head such as is used by divers, and that the three left Ragia in a small boat, which they placed under the wharves of Santa Catalina. They were loitering about more than an hour and a half, while Pepe Tanco, who is a caiker and diver, probably the best in these parts, did the work to bring about the explosion of the Maine.

"With the data I went to Ragia and discovered that the family of the dead man, who lived in the utmost misery in a house in Rodriguez Betistia street, had moved to a well furnished one on Gelabert street. There I learned that they had agreed with some merchants of Muralla street for the work of blowing up the ship for the sum of \$6000 (\$2000 in advance and the other \$4000 after seeing the result); but they did not come out of the adventure very well, having been attacked when they were retiring, the result of which was the death of one, who left his teeth in the boat, and another one wounded. The third one has not presented himself to collect the rest of the money. The one whom I called the third is the diver, Pepe Tanco, who is unwounded, who is no doubt afraid to present himself to collect the rest.

"In Muralla street, they tell me, was the place where the business was arranged with Messrs. Garcia, Corredo, Villanosa, Maribona and others whom I do not remember. The man who is arrested is being administered morphine constantly to see if he will die and not give evidence, so as not, as they express it, to spoil the affair after it has come off so much to their taste."

To Be Ready if a Day's Notice.

Boston, March 30.—In compliance with a request received from Washington and an order issued by Governor Wolcott, Captain Weeks of the naval brigade has detailed 15 men from each of the eight companies, besides engineers and machinists, to be ready to start in 24 hours notice to League Island for the purpose of manning the two monitors which are to be brought to this city. The order will take men from the four companies now quartered on the Minnesota, as well as the companies in Lynn, Fall River, New Bedford and Springfield.

The assignment of Lieutenant Robert G. Pack and Lieutenant Martin E. Hall, U. S. N., the one to command the Cat-skill and the other the Lehigh, made quite a difference in calculations. Junior officers only can be sent, so the details are Lieutenant Henry D. Sears of the Lynn division and Lieutenant Jenness K. Dexter of the Springfield division, who will report to Lieutenants Pack and Hall as executive officers. Lieutenants James H. Dillaway of the second division and James O. Porter of the third division will report as navigators.

Thinks Uncle Sam Afraid.

New York, March 30.—"If the United States," said Mr. Rubens of the Cuban junta, "does not want to do anything for the Cubans, the latter will not complain. They have gone on for three years fighting the Spaniards, and they will continue to fight as before, notwithstanding the lack of intervention on the part of the United States. There is no use talking of autonomy or anything else except the absolute independence of Cuba. We have got to a point where nothing else will or can be discussed outside of that."

Mr. Rubens said that letters and telegrams had been pouring in, many from persons who have hitherto remained conservative, declaring against the attitude of the United States. He said that Spain, in its attitude to fight with the United States, has taken the stand that the United States would not fight at any cost.

Questions Easily Answered.

Havana, March 30.—The Lucha publishes a communication signed "Silvius," asking a number of questions, among them:

"What about the discontent of the sailors of the Maine on account of being denied shore leave?"

"Did the officers of the Maine say that life on the United States warships is so hard that they hoped to see the whole navy blown up?"

"How about the dinner on the steamer City of Washington, where all the officers saved were present?"

"What kind of precautions were taken when guns were loaded and torpedoes primed?"

"Why were no torpedoes found after the wreck?"

"What about the confusion after the explosion, so great that sailors did not lower boats?"

The Lucha's correspondent says these are grave questions that the American court of inquiry should have settled before insulting Spain by deciding that the explosion was external.

Stead Was Reluctant.

Key West, March 30.—Rear Admiral Seward's appearance before the board of retirement, was ordered by the navy department. It was by no means in accordance with his personal wishes, nor, as was generally understood at the time, the result of his own application. In fact the navy department ordered him point blank to have the board of retirement appointed, indicated its composition and ordered him to appear before it. This, which is the real history of the case, is known to but few and it puts somewhat of a sensational phase upon Seward's withdrawal from the scene of activity.

Joint Mediation Proposed.

London, March 30.—Count Geluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, has proposed, according to special dispatches from Vienna and Berlin, to Mr. Hanotaux, the French foreign minister, a joint mediation by France and Austria-Hungary between the United States and Spain. The initiative is left to Hanotaux, but the Austrian representatives at Madrid and Washington have been instructed to assist the movement.

Duty of Intervention.

Ithaca, N. Y., March 30.—President Schurman of Cornell university, who has just returned from a two weeks' trip in the west, reports a strong feeling in favor of war. "American people well say," he remarked, "that for humanity's sake they are constrained to forcibly intervene in the affairs of Cuba, to put an end to the horrors which are a disgrace to and a crime against civilization. The duty of intervention is the more incumbent upon the United States as, under the Monroe doctrine, European powers are not allowed to interfere in revolts of colonies on this continent; but just as Christianity and civilization constrained European nations to put a stop to the atrocities in Bulgaria and, if they should have agreed, in Armenia, so the people of the United States must champion the same spirit on this continent. Of course the aim of our government should be to secure the protection of the Cuban non-combatants by peaceful means, if possible; but if sterner measures are needed the country will back President McKinley, whose management of this Spanish business, in my opinion, has greatly increased his reputation for prudence, sagacity, foresight and statesmanship."

Looks For War.

London, March 30.—"I can't see how war between the United States and Spain can be avoided," said Sir Charles Dilke. "Affairs have come to such a pass with Spain that she may welcome war."



\$15
Top
Coat.

This cut is an exact reproduction of our new '98 Cutting-made Top coat fresh from the tailor's hands. There are none such made to measure or ready to wear as these "Ready-to-wear-and-fit" Cutting-made Top Coats. Short or long, light colored or black, Italian lined or silk lined or silk faced to edge; suitable in style to be worn over a sack coat, a cutaway or a frock coat; at a price to cover within your means, though of superlative style, cloth and cut.

C. H. Cutting & Co.
WHOLESALE RETAILERS—CUTTING CORNER.

JUST THINK OF IT!

A new 7-1-3 octave, walnut case upright piano warranted five years, for \$180. No family that thinks of getting a piano should fail to look into this offering.

Leroy W. Davis, 37 Eagle St.
Up to date music store.

Town Talk

It is the talk of the town that everyone goes where the crowd goes. And the FORCED SALE at The Ray Shoe Co.'s Store of HIGH GRADE GOODS was never offered before in this city and people should not miss an opportunity of their life time. Their stock will be sold out by April 1, as the store is leased to other parties. Come at once to

The Ray Shoe Company.

OPPOSITE WILSON HOUSE.

An Exceptional

Building Lot on Holden Street,

FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES is offered at a very low figure. Right prices and right terms to the right party for desirable property on Glen avenue

Harvey A. Gallup,
BOLAND BLOCK, NORTH ADAMS, MASS.
Every description of Insurance.

PATTON the Jeweler,

Has moved to more commodious quarters at 49 Center Street and has taken the agency for the celebrated Apollo Incandescent Gas Lamps and Mantles.

Lamps \$1.00. Mantles 25c.

LAW IS OFF April 1st

ON
BROOK TROUT.

Finest selected stock of **Fishing Tackle** ever shown in this city. Rods of all kinds, Reels, Lines, Snell Hooks, Baskets, Flies and Fly Books, Split Shot, Artificial Bait. Everything for the Fisherman. Look over our stock before buying.

J. M. DARBY'S Hardware Store,
49 EAGLE STREET.

Ice of Tested Purity!

2,000 Tons of Ice from the
Howland Pond at Zylomite.

To be sold this season by J. H. Orr & Co. Samples of this ice have been inspected by the State Board of Health and pronounced pure. It is reasonably free from snow. Arrangements for the summer's supply can be made now. Telephone 111-2 and your orders will get prompt, careful attention.

J. H. ORR & CO.



Preaching in G. A. R. Hall—Another White Oaks Bee—Death of Mrs. Rhodes—Last of the Course—Mr. Noel's Election Celebrated—A Parsonage Greatly Needed.

Mr. Noel's Election Celebrated.

The election of Edward B. Noel as town clerk was celebrated in a spontaneous and hearty manner at the station village Monday evening. Mr. Noel's friends and neighbors were greatly pleased with the result and turned out in large numbers, women as well as men. Mr. Noel was escorted in a buggy against his protests and was drawn about by a team of men and boys led by the Citizens' band. A large crowd followed the novel parade cheering and shouting. Barrels were hastily collected and a big bonfire was kindled. Speeches were made by Mr. Noel and A. E. Hall and there was great jubilation by old and young. Mr. Noel is said to be the first French Canadian to be honored by this town with a responsible office and the French people are especially gratified by this recognition.

Another White Oaks Bee.

The people of White Oaks have formed a habit of holding bees when something needs to be done for the public good. Two or three were held in the past winter to get wood for the mountain and cut it up for use in the church, and they were so successful that it was decided that the road through that part of the town could be improved without waiting for the town authorities. Consequently a force of men and teams were set to work Tuesday morning to gravel a stretch of the road which was in bad condition. In spite of the rain work was continued till noon, when the bee was adjourned till Thursday. The selectmen have allowed the use of some crushed stone which was prepared for Cole Avenue and the road will be much improved by the labor gratuitously expended upon it.

Parsonage Greatly Needed.

The Baptist church at Sweet's Corners is in urgent need of a parsonage. Some effort has been made toward collecting money with which to build one and present conditions render it necessary that something be done at once. The house of Mrs. Whipple, near the church, has been used for some time as a parsonage, but the owner has now called for it and the pastor, Rev. Olney Rose, has been obliged to move with his family into the rear part of the church, which is used as a kitchen and dining room when the church has social gatherings. Better quarters will have to be provided at the earliest possible date and it is hoped that a way will be found to erect a parsonage without delay.

Death of Mrs. Rhodes.

Mrs. Lote Rhodes, an old resident, died Monday at the home of her son, Moses, near Coleville. She was in her 85th year and her death was due to old age more than to any other cause. She had lived in this town many years and was well known in the neighborhood where she resided. Her husband died a number of years ago. Mrs. Rhodes leaves three sons, Edward of Pownal, Vt., and Andrew and Moses of this town. The funeral was held at the White Oaks church at 10 o'clock today, Rev. G. V. Stryker officiating.

Preaching in G. A. R. Hall.

There will be preaching in Grand Army hall next Sunday afternoon at 7:30 o'clock by Rev. Olney Rose, pastor of the Baptist church at Sweet's Corners. If sufficient interest is shown arrangements will be made to hold services regularly in the hall.

Last of the Course.

The last entertainment in this season's Thompson course will be given Thursday evening. It will be an illustrated lecture by Roberts Harper on "Round the World in a Man of War." The course has been very successful and the closing number should be of special interest at this time.

Letters are advertised at the postoffice for Professor Day and Frank Williams. Augustus Roether has hired the Frank Rickards meat market in Blackinton and will do a retail business in that village and Greylock. Mr. Roether will probably move his family to Blackinton.

C. M. Smith, Postmaster Eldridge, C. D. Phelps, George B. Waterman and S. A. Hickox were in Boston today to attend the final hearing on the college tax question.

Damon E. Hall, who had been home for a few days, returned today to the Boston Law school.

The new organ for St. John's church has arrived from New York and is being set up. It is expected that it will be used for the first time next Sunday.

Harry Galusha has bought a sawmill and will get out a lot of car timber from an oak lot in Berlin, N. Y.

Charles Walden has built a good sized hen house at his place on the Cold Spring road and proposes to do something in the poultry business.

Ed. Bratcher cut his foot badly the other day while chopping for George McDonald. The wound was stitched by Dr. Woodbridge.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary society of the Methodist church will meet this evening at the parsonage.

The weekly meeting of the W. O. T. U. was held Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. A. E. Hall.

There will be communion service at the Methodist church next Sunday morning.

The annual fire district meeting will be held the latter part of April, probably the 30th. A fire district census will probably be held this year for the first time. There are two factions in the district and there will be a severe struggle for the office of chief engineer.

Norman Banford of Greylock has taken the south half of J. T. Wells' confectionery store in Moore's block and will occupy it as a jewelry and bicycle store. He will take possession April 15.

After the regular meeting of the Woman's Relief corps Tuesday evening a

memorial service was held in memory of the late Mrs. Louisa C. Oaks of North Adams, who frequently visited the corps and was highly esteemed by its members. A number in this town are planning to attend the grand opera in North Adams Friday and Saturday.

The evening classes will have a pleasant time this evening, when the term closes. There will be speaking by some of the teachers and pupils and remarks will also be made by Professor Spring. The evening will be passed in a social way and refreshments will be served.

George Haley has finished an addition to one of Mr. Bullock's houses on the Cold Spring road.

The executive committee of the Graylock Christian Endeavor union held a meeting Monday evening at the home of H. H. Heap to arrange for the next quarterly meeting, which will be held at Blackinton the latter part of April. The Methodist ladies realized nearly \$50 from the dinners and suppers served in the Sunday school room town meeting day and evening.

William Godfrey is circulating a petition to the selectmen for his appointment as constable. The people of White Oaks want an officer in that part of the town and consider Mr. Godfrey a suitable man.

The Christian Endeavor society of the First Congregational church were addressed on last Sunday evening by Mr. Gross of Providence, R. I., on the subject of Cuba. At the evening service an impressive address was delivered by Dr. Roman of Persia. In the passion week services the Rev. R. A. Robinson was helped by the assistance of other ministers.

A. E. Hall returned to Boston Tuesday morning.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents. Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. \$10, \$21. All druggists.

Pyrocure.

An absolute cure for piles. A home remedy, endorsed by home people. North Adams druggists sell it.

VARIETY OF SPORTS.

Arrangements have been made for a football game between Yale and the Carlisle Indians, to be played at New Haven on Oct. 22.

Henry Leveson of Chicago claims to have lifted two ten pound dumbbells from his side to arms' length above his head 4,800 times in 2 hours and 40 minutes.

L. W. Sullivan, a New Haven runner, who won the 880 yard run at the Yale games, is said to be a coming champion if he will stick to the game and train properly.

Ben Sayers and Archie Simpson lately challenged the world in a 72 hole match for \$50 a side, and the game has been lifted by Andrew Kirkaldy and A. Herd. This will be a veritable meeting of giants.

Otto Steffen of the New York turnverein won the all round gymnastic championships of American in New York the other night. The competition included horizontal bar, parallel bars, side horse and long horse.

Alf Downer, the champion sprinter of Scotland, arrived in New York recently. He was accompanied by Joe Gilson of Edinburgh, who is anxious to match Downer against one of the American sprinters for a side bet.

Harry Hutchins, the well known English sprinter, who established many records a score of years ago, ran 119 1/2 yards in 12 seconds in the 130 yard handicap at Sheffield, England, on Feb. 27. Hutchins is well past 40 years old.

The golf fever has broken out in Rome itself. "Think of Scotch croquet" being played in the Eternal City! Yet it is so. A private golf course has been opened in the grounds of the Villa Pamphili Borja, and the game is already popular with the Romans.

An Elevated Cycle Path.

An elevated cycle path, nine miles in length, is being constructed between Pasadena and Los Angeles. The riding surface, which is to be of wood, will be at a height of from 18 to 50 feet from the ground. The path will be lighted by electricity, and a cyclists' pavilion will be erected half way between the termini. The toll is to be 5 cents each way.—New York Tribune.

A CITIZEN DISCUSSES.

One of the Vital Questions of the Day, Fraught With Interest to North Adams People.

If there is anything in local indorsement when compared with foreign, if there is anything more convincing in the opinions held by people we know than those entertained by utter strangers, then North Adams citizens have the golden opportunity of their lives to decide these points when they read the views and opinions of Mr. Charles H. Ramsdell of 8 Briggs Avenue.

He says: "Doan's Kidney Pills did me a great deal of good. I had a very bad back. I could not bend forward to pick anything from the ground and it inclined forward the slightest at work, it required several minutes to straighten again on account of severe pain. I never thought it was my kidneys until my attention was drawn to the urine. It became thick with a milky deposit and there often was an undue inclination to urinate. I obtained the most gratifying results from Doan's Kidney Pills which I procured at Burlington & Darby's drug store. They removed the lameness from my back. I can rise as quickly as when I was a boy. The urine is quite clear and the tired feeling of lassitude has disappeared."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers, price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn company, Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

WHY FROST CURES.

Because every pellet is brimful of Free from morphine and opiates. A separate specific for each disease. Always reliable and pleasant to take. Fifty per cent larger vials and double the strength of any others.

NO-LA GRIPPE For Colds, "Chills and Fevers" Absolutely the Safest Remedy. Prevents Pneumonia.

COUGH CURE For Bronchitis and Hoarseness. Also for old stubborn coughs that "hang on."

CATARH CURE For acute or chronic forms of Catarrh of the Throat.

SORE THROAT CURE For Sore Throat, Swollen Tonsils, Ulcerated and Diphtheritic Sore Throat.

Prepared in handy pellet form at 25c, except Balsam Spray, 50c. Vigor Maker and General Tonic, \$1.

Read What Others Say.

Mr. Charles J. Lane, No. 481 West street, Keene, N. H., writes: "I have used Frost's Cough Cure and do not hesitate to state that it is the most efficacious of any remedy I have ever used."

Read What a Mother Says.

Mrs. J. D. Wheeler, 134 Washington street, Keene, N. H., writes: "My daughter began using Frost's Cure a few days ago and I find it has helped her greatly. Chronic catarrh sufferers who have doctor for years will get well by using Frost's Catarrh Cure and Balsam Spray."

CYCLISTS IN CHINA.

They Tell Some Remarkable Stories of What They Have Seen There.

Three English bicyclists who are wheeling through China send reports of dark heathenism in the big walled city of Chaoting Fu in west China. They found that 75 per cent of the female infants are killed, while the majority of those saved are sold into slavery, the city being famous for its beautiful slave girls. It is the custom to throw the bodies of girl babies over the walls at night, and in many cases these children are still alive. It is a common sight to see pariah dogs gnawing the arms of living infants. The bodies of the pariah dead are also thrown over the walls and devoured by wolves and hyenas that come down in the nighttime from the neighboring mountains.

That city is also famous for inhuman punishments. Recently a woman, guilty of infidelity, was strung up by the neck, with her toes just reaching the ground, till she died. A murderer was crucified on one of the city gates, red-hot nails being hammered through his wrists. He tried to end his agony by battering his head against the gate, when the authorities provided a pillow to prevent this. He hung in great agony, watched by crowds of men and children, for four days before death came.—New York Sun.

ODD SPOKES.

Philadelphia has 37 bicycle clubs. Sunday racing is popular in New Orleans among certain cyclists.

The Brownie Wheelmen is the latest freak club name. Brooklyn is guilty.

Orlando L. Stevens of Ottumwa, Ia., was the first professional to register with the racing board.

The Associated Cycling Clubs of Chicago are talking of a \$1,000 medal for the winner of the Memorial day road race this year.

The American Cyclist says the Associated Cycle Clubs of Long Island have decided to maintain a blacklist of delinquent and undesirable members.

Worcester (Mass.) cyclists are talking of organizing a stock company with \$20,000 capital for the purpose of building a quarter mile cement cycle track in that city.

To prevent the possibility of the wrong thing happening or passing a pedestrian give him or her plenty of room. Although requiring only a very small space, to run close past a pedestrian is to endanger your own equilibrium and the stranger's temper, says The American Cyclist.

Cycling Styles From Paris.

The National Track association will import the uniforms for their riders and pacemakers from Paris, where the styles are somewhat better than those of America. The sweaters will open on the shoulder, similar to the fancy sweaters of the summer girl. They will be dark blue, trimmed with light blue and will make a beautiful appearance on the track. When the entire corps of stars, helpers and pacemakers are on the track in uniform, they will form a small sized regiment, as there will be about 65 employees in this association.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Must First Be Warned.

A bill has been passed in the New Jersey legislature which requires all ordinances in any municipality concerning the use of bicycles on sidewalks, or the carrying of lights, etc., to be placed upon posts or other conspicuous places before any person can be fined for violating such ordinances.

Further Progress of the Wheel.

At the afternoon service at Berkeley chapel, Mayfair, recently a lady brought her bicycle into the church and left it in the aisle by her side.—London Truth.

Getting a Good Ready.

A clutter on the attic stair. A tramping overhead. Small feet that wander here and there With swift and noisy tread; I hear a scrambling by and by. The sound of merry squeals. And know that from the attic high They're taking down the wheels.

—Cleveland Leader.

Took Them In Tow.

Three girls on a triplet broke the chain of their wheel on the Coney Island cycle path recently. One gallant strong man on a single cycle played locomotive and towed them for more than two miles. The hero gained the gratitude and admiration of the girls and gained also a soreness of the muscles that will serve as a reminder for a week.—New York Sun.

MICHAEL'S SPORTSMANSHIP.

Cycle Racing Is Sport For the Public, but Dangerous For Him.

Mr. James Michael has been exploiting the possibilities of horse jockeying, and one commentator, against the idea, waits out that he had supposed Michael to be too thorough a cycling sportsman to give up the cycle track for the other thing, while youth and strength remained. This makes us shudder. Michael is as long headed as he is short bodied, and his perception of the value of a dollar is something remarkable even for a racing man. Finding that he could accumulate dollars faster through the medium of cycle racing than through divers other methods more commonly used, he forthwith proceeded to vigorously apply himself thereto. Show him another honorable way of making money and he would quit cycling and take it up with all the alacrity with which a Klondiker would leave one gulch for another that promised better picking. No doubt the same thing may be said of every other prominent professional on the path.

Our professionals are not sportsmen in the true sense of the word, for their object in racing is not sport but money. There is a simulation of sport and on many occasions they have displayed true sportsmanlike qualities, but racing for money does not deserve to be called sport in the sense of the application of the term to amateur competition. Sport, broadly and generally, takes in all manner of competitive events whatever be the leading objects of the contestants, but the professional racing man cannot be truly defined as a sportsman. This is nothing to his discredit. When he rides, it may be sport for the spectators but it is business for him, and no sensible person finds fault if he turns his hand to some other means of livelihood.

We sincerely hope that the good little James will decide it to be for his interest to continue a cyclist and let the horse business alone, at least for the present, but if, as a business man, he should find it to his advantage to make the change let him make it. Every man has a good right to better himself if he can.—American Cyclist.

L. M. SOLVED.

THE NEW MEDICAL DISCOVERY TESTED.

Results of the Test in Various Forms of Dyspepsia.

Chronic indigestion or dyspepsia, while a very common trouble, has for some time been looked upon by able physicians as a serious thing, and that no time should be lost in treating it properly at the start, because recent researches have shown that the most serious, fatal and incurable diseases have their origin in dyspepsia or indigestion.

Diabetes is simply one form of indigestion, the sugar and starchy food not being assimilated by the digestive organs. In Bright's disease the Albumen is not properly assimilated.

While consumption and dyspepsia are two diseases, it is beyond question that dyspepsia makes a fertile soil for the seeds of consumption.

But the trouble has been to find a remedy that could be depended upon to cure dyspepsia, as it is notoriously obstinate and difficult to cure.

This has been the question which has puzzled physicians and dyspeptics alike, until the question was solved three years ago by the appearance of a new dyspepsia cure in the medical world known as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, which it was claimed was a certain and reliable cure for every form of stomach trouble.

Physicians, however, would not accept such statements without first giving the new remedy many tests and carefully observing results.

For three years the remedy has been thoroughly tested in every section of the country and with surprising and satisfactory results.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets can be honestly claimed to be a specific, a radical lasting cure for indigestion in the various forms of acid dyspepsia or sour stomach, gas or wind on the stomach, too much bile, undue fullness or pressure after eating and similar symptoms resulting from disordered digestion. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets were not placed before the public until the three years' trial left no doubt as to their value and they have recently been placed in the trade and can be found on sale at all druggists at the nominal price of 50 cents per package.

No extravagant claims are made for the remedy. It will not cure rheumatism, pneumonia, typhoid fever nor anything but just what it is claimed to cure and that is every form of stomach trouble.

No dieting is necessary, good wholesome food and plenty of it and you may rest assured that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest it.

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AT ADAMS

Preached an Able Sermon.

Although the weather was unfavorable Tuesday evening there was a good attendance at St. Thomas church. Rev. J. F. McGrath conducted the Lenten devotions and Rev. John C. Ivers of Holyoke, formerly of North Adams, preached a most eloquent and able sermon on "Salvation Through the Name of Jesus." This was followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Fully 60 North Adams people were present and after the services a reception was given them by Fr. Ivers at St. Thomas church usonage.

A. O. H. Meeting

The regular meeting of Div. 3, A. O. H. was held in their hall in Noble's block Tuesday evening. There was a large attendance and the meeting was very interesting. Three new candidates were initiated. The matter of securing some prominent speaker from Boston to come to this town was discussed very favorably. M. J. Curran left this afternoon for Boston to attend the state convention and he will arrange for a speaker. It is the intent to have the address delivered in the opera house and make the meeting a public one.

Surprised by Friends

A pleasant surprise party was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George B. Anthony at Morningside Tuesday evening. The couple have recently moved into their new home there and a number of friends decided to surprise them by giving them an unexpected call. The surprise was well arranged and it astonished Mr. and Mrs. Anthony when about 25 friends walked into their home. The couple were equal to the occasion however and soon all were enjoying themselves. Whist and other card games were played and the occasion was made a very pleasant one.

Reading Club Notice

The Home Reading club will meet Thursday afternoon with Mrs. W. S. Jenks. The program is as follows: Sketch of Greece 145 B. C. 1453 A. D., Mrs. E. Burlingame; sketch of Greece 1453-1800 D., Mrs. O. A. Upton; Greece in the 19th century, Mrs. G. H. Holden. The Thursday Afternoon Reading club's program will be as follows: Roll call, "Growth of American Literature," Mrs. John C. Hull; "Educational Advancement," Miss Randall; "Study of Present Outlook," Mrs. John S. Adams; singing, "America."

County Vice President to Speak

The annual meeting of the F. M. T. A. society will be held in their hall in Collins block Sunday afternoon. Officers and committees will be elected and work for the ensuing year will be discussed. County Vice President Harrington of Hinsdale will be present and deliver an address. All members are requested to be present and a cordial invitation is extended to all Catholic young men.

Arm Caught in a Loom

John Scott of Renfrew met with a bad accident Tuesday. He is a loomfixer at the Renfrew company's mill and was repairing a loom when by accident the power was put on and his right forearm was caught between the lathe and beam of the loom. The member was badly lacerated and lacerated and it was lucky that it was not broken. Dr. Riley attended. It will be several days before Mr. Scott will be able to resume his work.

Had Her Leg Amputated

James Rodgers of Renfrew was in Pittsfield yesterday and visited his sister, Mrs. Alice Morrissey at the home of Mrs. Morrissey last week had her right leg amputated at the thigh on account of disease. She is 52 years old and has resided in Pittsfield for many years. Her condition at present is very favorable and she is doing nicely.

Pleasant Smoke Talk

There was a large attendance at the A. O. U. W. smoke talk held in their rooms in Richmond block Tuesday evening and it was a very pleasant occasion. During the evening remarks were made and vocal and instrumental selections were rendered by the guests. Cigars and other refreshments were served and the evening was very enjoyably spent.

Taken a Position in Boston

James T. Baker went to Boston Monday to take a position with a large shoe firm in that city. Mr. Baker is a young man of ability and promise and his many friends hope to see him succeed. The firm does a large retail business and Mr. Baker will be a leading clerk.

Repairing the Fence

G. A. Howland has men employed in repairing that part of the fence that was blown down at Lawsonian baseball field. The grandstand was all boarded in last fall and as a result has withstood the winter without being damaged. There are a few drifts of snow at the south end of the field but the diamond is quite dry.

Mrs. Edward Merrill of Bennington, Vt., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Carney of Cherry street.

Miss Anna Hoag of Pittsfield is the guest of Mrs. Robert Buntin of Summer street.

Mark Lacy, formerly with his brother William of Park street, has opened the barber shop at the Howland house in Zionite.

Miss B. A. Murphy of Park street was in Pittsfield Tuesday.

Rev. J. A. Frodette of Fitchburg is visiting friends here.

James Fleming is to open an architect's office in Richmond's block on Center street, formerly occupied by a shoemaker.

The Goose club met with Mrs. Edward Fairfield Tuesday afternoon and enjoyed a 5 o'clock tea.

Harris Steinberg's young son has returned from the school for deaf-mutes and is much improved physically and mentally.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER

CAPTAIN SAMPSON, COMMANDER OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

His Surprising Experience on the Monitor Patapasco—His Home at Montclair, a Jersey Suburb of New York—Typetting Machines and The Sun.

NEW YORK, March 30.—[Special.]—Captain W. T. Sampson, who has been raised to the command of the north Atlantic Squadron, has been about 41 years in the naval service of the United States, nearly 27 of which have been passed ashore and 14 at sea. The preponderance of shore duty is not to the captain's discredit, however, nor has he been willing that there should be such a preponderance. It has been due solely to the fact that there have always been too many officers and too few ships in our navy, save only during the civil war's four years.

Captain Sampson did his share of work in the civil war. He entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1857, when only 16. He stood high in his class on graduation and was soon afterward assigned to duty as a lieutenant on the monitor Patapasco. This boat was joined to the blockading squadron and with the monitor Lehigh was sent to the vicinity of Charleston harbor for the purpose of searching for and removing submerged mines and torpedoes planted by the Confederates.

Sampson's Most Exciting Experience.—One day when young Lieutenant Sampson was standing watch on the bridge the Patapasco herself ran afoul of a submarine mine. It was a perfect contrivance of its sort, and in less time than it takes to write it the Patapasco was as badly smashed as the Maine was a few weeks ago by the mine in Havana harbor. As a matter of fact, the wreck was probably worse than that of the Maine, for the Patapasco, though plied with iron, was built of wood, and the explosion reduced the craft to splinters.

The loss of life, though not so great in numbers, since the crews of the war-time monitors were much smaller than those of the modern battleships, was exceptionally severe in proportion. Almost every member of the crew and nearly all the officers, the captain along with the rest, were either blown to death or drowned.

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Captain Sampson's Montclair Home.—Captain Sampson is about 67. In size he is rather above the medium, standing 5 feet 10 in his stockings. His eyes, beard and hair are dark. His general appearance is commanding, and his acquaintances both in and out of the navy believe he is thoroughly competent to manage the highly important duties that have been thrust upon him at the present juncture.

Captain Sampson is a man of family, and the residence of his wife and children is at Montclair, one of the most beautiful of New York's Jersey suburbs. There he is exceedingly well liked, and there he has the reputation of being a gentleman and an all-around good fellow. It is well known at Montclair that the captain has for some time felt certain that war was coming. In a letter recently received by his family while the board of inquiry was sitting in Havana he declared it to be his belief that the United States should act quickly in order to forestall any possible treacherous action on the part of the Spaniards. During his stay in Havana he took constant precautions against harm to himself, and he has been fearful for some time that Americans who persisted in remaining in the Cuban capital were in danger.

Captain Sampson is more than a good naval commander. He is an accomplished scientist as well, and in 1878 he was put at the head of the department of physics and chemistry at Annapolis. After that he served for some years at the head of the ordnance bureau, with headquarters at Washington. In this department he is probably the best posted expert on this side of the water.

Typetting Machines.—Everybody knows that great strides have been made in the direction of typetting machinery within the past few years. Yet the statement is made to me by a large dealer in printers' supplies today—that between 80 and 40 different typetting machines, every one of them practical and capable of setting type, have been placed on the market—will no doubt be news even to publishers and printers. These, outside the business, were interested in knowing that of these 30 or 40 machines only two or three have made any headway worth mentioning and that so great a lead has been secured by one of the few that its manufacturers have a practical monopoly.

It will be interesting to outsiders also to know that typetting by hand is now carried on in only one newspaper office in the entire country that could keep ten or more machines busy, and that the annual expense of head over machine setting for that paper is said to be not far from \$75,000. This may seem like a very large figure, but I am assured that it is not, since the machines are operated at an economy over hand work of from 25 to 50 per cent, and The Sun's composition is very large owing to its sparing use of cuts. It is understood that The Sun's reason for not using machines is based on the difference in the looks of hand and machine set matter, and there is a rumor that The Sun's manager is ready to back any inventor who can show a machine that will set type satisfactorily from The Sun's standpoint.

As to the trustworthiness of this latter rumor I am not prepared to speak, of course. That The Sun's management has before now been anxious to get typetting machines into the liking is apparently borne out by the fact that most of the successful machines have had a more or less prolonged trial in The Sun's composing room, only to be thrown out after all.

Overheard in the Theater.—He murmured so he sat alone. "It costs the arrant churl!" As much to take the chaperon As it does to take the girl!"—Washington Star.

Financial.—"What's the difference between wages and boodle?" "Well, wages is money a man earns and sometimes doesn't get, but boodle is what a man gets and doesn't earn."—Detroit Free Press.

THE FUNNY FELLOWS.

By Doubt Hesel.

She was a woman. And yet he wondered if her haughty pride Would vanish should he stoel unto her side And, shunning all disguise, should grow as bold As to repeat a story some old.

Then, stealing to her side, he placed his case, But then to raise his eyes unto her face To read the answer which, the ages say, Glimpses forth in woman's eyes of blue or gray. So meekly bowed his head in suppliant mien, As though he were a page and she his queen. Then, oh, what joy, what wild transport of bliss! He raised his head—two lips were close to kiss! She was a woman!

—Boy Farrell Greene in Brooklyn Life.

Dear Thel!

"Pshaw!" he said. "That's nothing. Why, when I was a boy I fell out of a third story window and struck right on my head. Of course it hurt me some at the time, but I got over it all right."

"How do you know you got over it all right?" his wife asked. "It's barely possible that you would have had ordinary good sense if that hadn't happened to you."—Cleveland Leader.

A Home Loving Patriot.

Ain't in any hurry 'bout plugging in the strife, Though lots an cords folks talk contrary; Had enough ter last me fer the balance o' my life; Rather spend the time at home with Mary!

Ain't in any hurry ter be formin fer the fight An makin o' the marches long an weary, Sleepin with a black sky fer my kiverin at night; Rather stay an make the fire fer Mary!

Ain't in any hurry ter be hollerin "Hooley!" That's the way to be a hero, I be sayin, But the yellin perch air bitin in the most ambitious way; Rather spend the time at home with Mary!

—Chicago Times-Herald.

Laying Down the Law.

McLubbery (angrily).—Molkey! Little Mike (who has been tumultuous).—Sore!

McLubbery.—Oh how told yes twenty times already to stop that noise. Now, d'ye want me to tell yes the second time? —New York Sunday World.

What Will de Coal Man Do?

When de blackberries bloom An de skeeterbirds sing (Yah, yah, yah!) An de bluebells ring, Joe's whisper low An tell me true, What will de coal man do? Little coal man do? When de grass gets green An de honeysuckle's sweet (Yah, yah, yah!) An de young lambs bleat, When ain't no ice Or sign an snow, What will de poor Little coal man do? —New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A Distinction.

Mother (to little girl who has been using slang).—Elsie, I have told you the right word for that, and it seems all that you can remember is the slang. Elsie.—Oh, mamma, I don't think I remember it—I just forgot to forget it! —Brooklyn Life.

Not Ambitious.

I wouldn't be a lawyer An argy in the court, Nor wouldn't be a dentist An gouge out teeth fer sport, Nor wouldn't be a merchant An figger gain an loss, But jest a plain ole farmer, At know how to swap a horse! —Atlanta Journal.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away. To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, etc. or Dr. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address: Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Beauty Is Blood Deep. Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarella, Candy Cathartic, cleans your blood and keeps it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarella—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

ESTABLISHED 1833.
Geo. F. Miller,
General Insurance

Room 2, Burlingame Block, North Adams.
This agency is the oldest, largest and strongest in Western Massachusetts representing 40 leading Foreign and American companies.

MRS. ANGIE LOOMIS DUNHAM

Ladies' Hair Dresser
Has located to St. John's court, Summer street and will wait on customers between 10 and 12, 2 and 5 p. m. Special engagements to suit.

NOTICE

All children attending the Public & Parochial Schools in North Adams, Mass., not having been successfully vaccinated will be required to be so vaccinated on or before April 1, 1898.—See Sec. 3, Chap. 515, Acts of 1894.

All children attending the Kindergarten Schools must be successfully vaccinated before the opening of the fall term of school.

F. D. STAFFORD, M. D.,
EDMUND VALDAIS,
WM. B. ARNOLD,
Board of Health,
J. A. ROUGHTON, Agent.

I HAVE A
VERY FINE

Building Lot
For Sale
at a
LOW FIGURE.

A. S. Alford,

60 MAIN STREET,

BUSINESS CARDS

UNDERTAKERS.

Simmons & Carpenter,
Furnishing Undertakers, No. 20 1/2 Eagle street,
North Adams, Mass.

LIVERIES.

Ford & Arnold
Livery and Feed tables. Single an double teams. Coaches for funerals and weddings. Four or six horse teams for large or small parties. 77 Main st. Telephone 245-15.

J. H. Flagg.

Livery, Sale and Boarding Stable. Main street opposite the Union House, North Adams. Single and double teams. Coaches for funerals and weddings. First class single horse and carriages at short notice on reasonable terms. Also will go coach 10 air from all trains. Telephone connection.

J. Cook.

City Cab Service. J. Cook will run a first class cab to all parts of the city from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. Telephone 125-2.

MONUMENTAL WORKS.

Meany & Walsh,
Dealers in and cutters of Granite and Foreign Granite and Marble. No. 19 State street, North Adams.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

E. D. Wright,
New Studio, No. 1 Spring street, 10 minutes walk from Main street. 12 1/2 x 16 1/2 and 14 x 18 and when you call on me I will show you the light. Delightful.

CARRIAGES.

Edmund Vadais,
Carriage and wagon painter. Manufacture of light carriages, sleighs, and business and heavy wagons. In order at short notice. All work warranted as represented. He is also in all kinds of factory wagons and carriages, harnesses, robes, and blankets. Center street, rear of Blackinton block.

Professional Gards.

PHYSICIANS.

A. E. Falkenburg, M. D.,
Diseases of the Eye and Fitting Glasses. No. 4 Wilson Block, No. 40 1/2 State street. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Telephone 334-4.

R. D. Canedy, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon. Office hours: 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m. Office 30 Main street. Pleasant. Telephone and night calls at residence. Telephone 67-2.

A. Mignault, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon. Office 23 Summer street. Office hours: 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Telephone 334-4.

C. C. Hens, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon. Office and residence Post-Office Block, Bank street. Specialist in the diseases of children and women. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 12 p. m. and 5 to 8 p. m. Telephone call 334-2.

C. W. Wright, M. D.,
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. New Bank Block Main street. Attending Eye and Ear Surgeon at Central Hospital. Formerly clinical assistant at Central London Eye Hospital, also Assistant Surgeon at New York Throat and Nose Hospital. Glasses properly fitted.

DENTISTS.

John J. F. McLaughlin, D. D. S.,
Dental Parlor, Collins Block Main street. Crown and bridge work a specialty. Teeth extracted without pain. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 12 p. m., 2 to 5 p. m.

A. Sherrock, D. D. S.,
Dental parlor, Kimball block, North Adams. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 12 p. m., 1 to 5 p. m. Crown and bridge work a specialty. Teeth extracted without pain. 10611

ATTORNEYS.

W. B. Arnold,
Attorney and Counselor-at-law. Office, Room 3-4 Boland Block, Main st., North Adams.

John E. Hagenis,
Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office Kimball block, Main street, North Adams.

W. L. H. Thastener,
Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office Room, Kimball block, North Adams.

John H. Mack,
Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office Kimball block, North Adams.

ALFORD Invites You

To Read This:

If you are looking for a nice six-room cottage, with hot and cold water, bath room, &c., good barn, lot 50x150, and you think you would like to buy it for \$3,000, we can trade.

And This:

There is a small house on the line of the electric road, south, with about a half acre of land, that can be bought for \$1,500, and the price seems to be right.

And This:

Double tenement house on the line of the electric road, west, that rents for \$16 per month and can be bought for \$2,000, is a good investment.

And This:

If you want a good nine-room house, with barn and large lot, in first-class location, it will be worth your while to see Alford about it.

And This:

Those extra large lots on the line of the electric road, west, are particularly desirable, and the price is lower now than it will be later.

And This:

The new six-tenement house that rents for \$648 per annum is on the market for \$5,000.

And This:

West End Park Lots!

And This (Thoughtfully):

THIS IS A FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY!

A. S. ALFORD,
Real Estate and Insurance.
90 Main Street

The Transcript

DAILY—Issued every afternoon (except Sundays) at four o'clock; 10 cents a week, 30 cents a month, \$1 a year.
 WEEKLY—Issued every Thursday morning, \$1 a year in advance.

BY THE
 TRANSCRIPT PUBLISHING COMPANY.
 C. T. FAIRBANKS, Editor and Manager.
 FROM
 THE TRANSCRIPT BUILDING, BARK STREET,
 NORTH ADAMS, MASS.

I know not what record of sin awaits me in the other world; but this I do know; that I never was so mean as to despise a man because he was poor, because he was ignorant, or because he was black.
 —John A. Andrew.

MEMBERS ASSOCIATED PRESS.
 The latest telegraphic dispatches from all parts of the world are received exclusively by THE TRANSCRIPT up to the hour of going to press.

"WE HOLD THE WESTERN GATEWAY."
 From the Seal of the City of North Adams.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, MAR. 30 '98.

Advertisers in THE TRANSCRIPT are the best business men in this community. Their advertisements are worth reading, and they are the firms with whom to trade most advantageously.

Communications on live topics are solicited by THE TRANSCRIPT. They must be signed (not necessarily for publication) and be brief, to insure printing.

A Talk on Advertising.

WEDNESDAY, March 30, 1898.
 A man is well dressed when what he has on is not conspicuous. Loud colors and glaring combinations are offensive. Similarly, a good advertisement does not shock the sensibilities, but appeals to the intellect.

EXAMPLE OF BROAD HUMANITY.

The policy of President McKinley towards Spain in the present crisis is so Christianly humane that the like has never before been witnessed in the history of the world. Both nations are on the brink of war, and yet the President evinces the broad humanity of suggesting to congress an appropriation from the national treasury to feed and clothe the suffering and needy of a country whose government is hostile to us and our institutions. This policy is so broad and so grand that men are amazed at its magnanimity, but it is worthy of this great republic, and will mark a new era in the history of enlightened civilization.

If Spain rejects this Christian proffer and refuses to accept the bounty of the United States, for the suffering Cubans whom she allows to be starved by the barbarous policy of Captain General Weyler, then the President will determine that the hour for intervention has come, and he will proclaim the independence of the island. If Spain resents that, war is sure to follow.

This is the program as last indicated from Washington. The President further proposes that the supplies of food shall be carried by our naval vessels, so that the people of Cuba may distinctly understand that this generous bounty comes from the great nation near to their shores and which sympathizes with their efforts for freedom and independence.

President McKinley's backbone is all right, and it is well sustained by a united country.

Spain won't retract. But she will get from under the awful avalanche when the time comes for the cyclone to strike.

While the administration is making up its mind, why not send Senator Billy Mason out to parley with that Spanish scoundrel?

Russia has arranged to preserve the peace of China by sitting on them for twenty-five years, with the privilege of a second term.

The new comet is coming toward the earth at the rate of 1,000,000 miles a day. But there is no need for alarm in this country. It is headed direct for Madrid.

It may interest street car passengers (in every city other than North Adams, of course), to know that there have been more sardines packed this year than ever before.

"Sweet Alice," the new dynamite gun, possesses all the annihilating powers that a naturally associates with the image suggested by such an appellation.

Money is the great fighting power of nations. England, for example, has cornered all the coal in the markets of Asia, so that in case of war she can fire up while her enemies have cold furnaces.

Some of the places in this city where the demands that Spain be thrashed "while you wait" are loudest, would be like tombs for silence if it were remembered that a war revenue would be raised largely by doubling the tax on beer.

The board of license commissioners may be safely trusted to do the judicious and wise thing in the granting of licenses. If it seems to be the public demand that no saloons be placed on Center street east of Holden, or in the Union the board will regard the demand.

If the New England Telephone company propose a reduction of charges in this vicinity, as is rumored, it need not be shy about it. Such action will not injure its popularity, nor hurt the feelings of the public, in the least. Speak right out; and the stronger you speak out the better you will suit the people.

In these piping times let us not forget that William E. Chandler is the real father of the modern United States navy, though many have claimed that proud distinction. And Chandler, the Gazette is proud to say, is a Jingo. May the Jingo spirit increase.—Haverhill Gazette.

Good for the Gazette. It is inspiring to note the patriotic ring of its terse sentences.

"The horrors of the reconcentration in Cuba," says the Boston Globe, "do not make it any the less a shameful fact that eight persons were found starving to death on a single day in New York city this week." Every city has its poor and needy, who should be looked after and relieved at the same time that we feed the starving in Cuba.

The Spanish torpedo boats approaching our shores may do harm if it comes to a conflict. At the beginning they may get away with some of our battleships, but only at the beginning. If the torpedo boats turn out as Mermines we shall presently have Monitors that will subdue them. So the nearer they come to us the better for the opening hand in the war game.

"Yes," said President McKinley to an impatient applicant for a country post-office the other day, "there are about 100 cases just as urgent as yours on my desk, to which I have as yet given no attention, and they are accumulating daily. The man who feels he cannot wait for a post-office appointment at a time like this doesn't deserve the place and will not receive it." Hurrah for McKinley!

It seems that there is a difference between a woman suffragist and a woman sufferer. There are also signs that woman suffragist and humanity are not synonymous terms. Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton complained to the New York health authorities that her health and peace were threatened by the squalling of a neighbor's children. Mrs. Keller, the mother of the innocent offenders, replied to the charges: "Yes, I've had three children in three years and a half, and I'm glad of it, and I hope to have a dozen. That's one thing I married for—to have a big family of children and make good American men and women of them. That's what I think is a woman's business." Hurrah for Mrs. Keller.

IN VERY HARD STRAITS

Desperate Situation of Spain and Her People.

WAR MEANS FINANCIAL RUIN.

Eighty Per Cent of the National Debt Is Held by Spanish Citizens—Conciliatory Policy of the Sagasta Government—An Important Interview.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—[Special.]—"The situation of Spain is a most desperate one," said a member of the Washington government who is thoroughly familiar with every feature of the situation. "We have been looking into this matter, and we find that the debt of Spain—I mean the funded debt and not counting the floating liabilities, which are reported to run up into the millions—is nearly \$2,000,000,000. On most of this debt the interest rate is 4 per cent, but on some of it the rate is 6 per cent. Remember that at the close of the war between the states the debt of our country was under \$2,800,000,000, or only a billion more than the present debt of Spain, and you get a good idea of comparison. That seemed a terrible debt to the people of this country, and yet we had a population at least four times that of Spain, and our wealth and revenue capacity were fully ten times hers at the present time. We were then emerging from a war, with a prospect of a long and prosperous peace before us, while poor Spain, struggling along under a burden of debt greater than this country ever attempted to carry, does not know when peace will come to enable her the more easily to work her way out.

"We have ascertained, too, that 80 per cent of the debt of Spain is held by her own citizens. Most of the remainder is held in France. We had supposed a larger proportion was held abroad, but official figures submitted to the president and the cabinet last week gave the proportions as I have stated them. The bank of Spain, with a capital of \$50,000,000, is carrying \$100,000,000 of Spanish securities. All this time the government is running behind \$30,000,000 a year in its balance sheet. Its revenues fall short of its expenditures by that sum. Its credit is so thoroughly exhausted abroad that when a new loan is to be floated the people of Spain have to do it themselves. We have heard of late that the Bank of Spain was going to float a loan of about \$40,000,000.

Financial Ruin in Prospect.
 "What is the meaning of all this? It is that if war comes with the United States Spain will go to pieces. The Bank of Spain will collapse. Panic and ruin will overtake the country. There will be one of the worst smashups in the history of the world, and out of the wreck no man can foresee what will arise. There are many thousands of men and women and children in Spain who will go hungry. Already the times are so hard there that bread riots have occurred, and the government has been forced to stop in and feed the people. If war and defeat come—and it is war it is certainly humiliating crushing defeat for Spain—who can tell what excesses the desperate and hungry people will commit? Who can say that a bloody revolution will not sweep over the peninsula?"

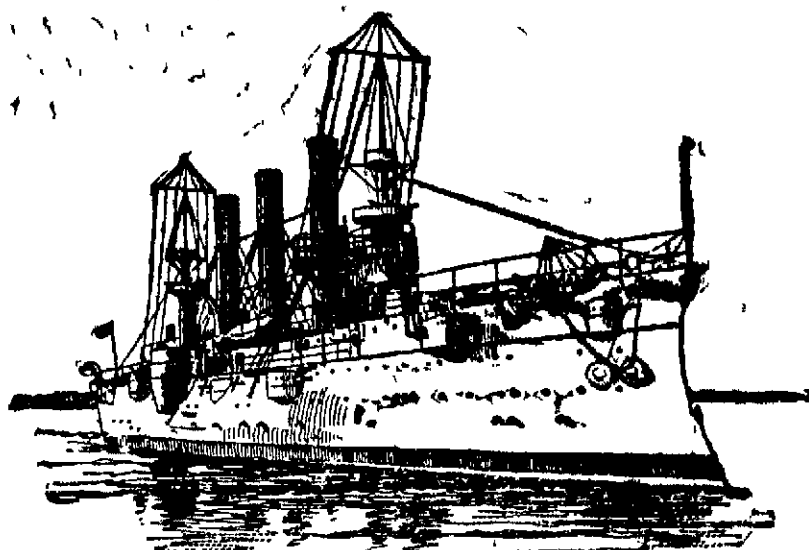
"All through this crisis with the United States there has been an element of conservatism in Spain. The men of affairs, the men of capital and business—the men who know the desperate financial and industrial condition of the country, have insisted upon peace. It is due to their influence that the Sagasta ministry has been so conciliatory to the United States throughout all the trials over Cuba. It was on account of this influence that Sagasta recalled and disgraced Weyler at the suggestion of President McKinley. It was through the same influence he organized autonomy

Now

Is the time when you should take a Spring Medicine to purify your blood, give you good appetite, sound sleep, steady nerves and perfect digestion. That scrofulous taint, that skin trouble, that liver difficulty, that bilious tendency, that tired feeling, are all cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Give this medicine a fair trial and you will realize its positive merit. It is not what we say, but what the people who are cured say, which prove that

Hood's Sarsaparilla is America's Greatest Medicine. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills cure liver, bile, easy to take, easy to operate the



ARMORED CRUISER BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn is the navy's greatest cruiser. Her speed is 30 knots, her displacement 9,271 tons, and she cost about \$8,000,000. She carries eight 8 inch, twelve 5 inch and 20 smaller guns.

was once and released all American prisoners, guile or innocent. Spain's stationers have been struggling to avert ruin from their country, and the wisest of them have been anxious to find a way to drop Cuba. "Cuba can nevermore be a source of anything but trouble to Spain. Even if the kingdom could retain the colony, which it cannot, it would be a constant source of irritation and expense. Many years would necessarily elapse, even with peace restored, before Cuba could become prosperous again. All this time Spain would have to carry the Cuban debt as she is carrying it today. The funded debt of Cuba, or of Spain charged to Cuba, is nearly \$300,000,000. Added to this is the floating or war debt of more than \$100,000,000 more. Not in 50 years could Cuba carry the interest and sinking fund of this enormous load without help from Spain. And it is as sure as fate that before prosperity in the island could make Cuba worth Spain's having another insurrection would break out and require another war, with all its expenditure of life and treasure, to suppress it.

Anxious to Avoid War.
 "There are some of the reasons," concluded the official, "why President McKinley and those who have advised with him were anxious to avert war as long as possible. They knew of the desire of Spanish statesmen to drop Cuba, and they have hoped that as soon as the governing classes in Spain were faced to face with a realization of the fact that the only way to drop Cuba was to surrender independence to the insurgents for a money consideration and get out of the island with a little pride and dignity left they would do it. The destruction of the battleship Maine and the resulting pressure of public opinion in the United States played into President McKinley's hands in this matter, for it enabled him to convince the Spanish leaders that the time for action had come. It enabled him to impress them with the truth of what he had all along claimed—that sooner or later Spain would have to solve the Cuban problem herself or the United States would be compelled to step in and solve it for her, probably with war, and that the time for decisive action had arrived."

That this interview gives a glimpse behind the scenes in both Washington and Madrid I am well convinced. It throws light upon the diplomatic movements of the last week and shows precisely upon what the president has been relying in his oft expressed belief that, notwithstanding the desperate appearance of affairs, a way out with peace would yet be found. Spain, proud and haughty and with troubles enough to drive her leading men well nigh crazy, has for a couple of weeks been face to face with one of the most desperate and puzzling problems statesmen ever confronted—on the one side the imperative need of a humiliating surrender that goes against the traditions and blood of the land, on the other the certainty that if this sacrifice is not made war and ruin will follow.

COLONEL POPE'S START.
 He Tells How He Happened to Go Into the Bicycle Business.
 How did Colonel Pope happen to go into the bicycle business? He tells the story briefly as follows:
 "In the summer of 1877 an English gentleman was a guest at my house, spending several months with me, and he was so enthusiastic over the bicycle that in order to show me what it was and its practicability he had one made. On that I learned to ride, and, having learned, I began to think as he did—that the bicycle was worthy of the attention of the American public. He went home in September, and I told him to send me over a few bicycles, but he delayed sending them, and later in the season we ordered eight bicycles through our English correspondent in Manchester. They arrived here about the 1st of January. After we had received and examined them, I made up my mind that there would be enough in the business to warrant a proper outlay of capital and decided to go in. Believing that if there was much to do in bicycling we should have to manufacture in this country, I early in that year (1878) interested the Weed Sewing Machine company in the manufacture. After getting them started on the way, I went over to Europe to study up the manufacture, and to see what hold it had upon the English people, and also to determine whether we should be justified in making the large outlay that would be necessary in order to make it a successful business. I returned in the summer well satisfied and fully convinced in my own mind that in process of time the bicycle interest in this country would equal that of England."—Brooklyn Citizen.

A BARREL OF FLOUR

Branded like this

IS THE BEST that money can buy. INSIST UPON HAVING THE Angelus Flour Thompson Milling Co.

Beware of Imitations

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

John Duncanson, Sons, Agents, New York.

Fatal Accidents in Sports.
 A man who is interested in sport has been engaged in compiling statistics based on the number of fatal accidents in different branches of sport since 1894, and he finds the total number of deaths to have been: Swimming, 1,350; boating, 986; hunting, 654; horseback riding, 888; cycling, 264; ice boating, 28; baseball, 6; tennis, 4; golf, 8, and football, 11. Doubtless there have been fatal bicycle accidents which have never been recorded. That football has caused so few deaths will surprise those who are accustomed to denounce it as a brutal and dangerous sport. Boxing occupies no place in the list, but it is reasonably certain that in the last five years a dozen deaths cannot be traced to accidents in the ring.—New York

BARGAIN DAY

This Week, Saturday, April 2.

Jelly Roll and Jelly Squares, 5c each, also Choco-late Iced Almonds, 25c per pound.

AT..... McNEILL'S.

A few tools
 Don't make a man a watchmaker. It is the skill in the use of them. If you have had trouble with your repairing fall in line with our satisfied customers.

HIGLEY
 WATCHMAKER AND OPTICIAN
 The Recognized Headquarters for Fine Repairing.

COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE.

Thursday, March 31.

Charles E. Blancy's Big Extravaganza

A Boy Wanted

With the big city company

25 People 25.

Special Scenery.

Elegant Costumes.

Prices 35, 50, 75.

Seats on sale at Bartlett's drug store, Tuesday at 9 a. m.

A BARREL OF FLOUR

Branded like this



IS THE BEST that money can buy. INSIST UPON HAVING THE Angelus Flour Thompson Milling Co.

Beware of Imitations

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

John Duncanson, Sons, Agents, New York.

BARGAIN DAY

This Week, Saturday, April 2.

Jelly Roll and Jelly Squares, 5c each, also Choco-late Iced Almonds, 25c per pound.

AT..... McNEILL'S.

Opening of the Cycling Season
- 1898 -

Sixth Year of Successful Wheel Selling at the Berkshire Cycle Company's.

OUR LINES.

Wolff-American, \$75
 Stearns, \$50
 Keating, \$75
 Cleveland, \$50
 Iver-Johnson, \$42.50
 Crescent, \$75
 Eagle, \$50
 Crawford, \$50
 Eclipse, \$35
 Lyndhurst, \$50
 Zimmy, \$40
 Bostonian, \$75
 Linwood, \$75
 Reliance, \$35
 Century, \$25
 \$30



Cycle Repairing.

We have the only thoroughly equipped repair shop in this section. No job is too difficult for our resources or the skill of our workmen.

You'll find our prices right and the lowest consistent with high-grade, reliable work.

Free instruction in our riding hall to "new beginners."

REMEMBER THIS:

"WE TAKE CARE OF OUR CUSTOMERS."

We start the season with 75 new wheels in stock, and a full line of samples of all our lines for your inspection. We'll suit you on anything. One thing we would bring prominently to your notice—the popularity of the Wolff-American \$50 line has never been equalled in our five years of wheel selling.

THE BERKSHIRE CYCLE COMPANY,
C. H. HUBBARD, Manager.

92 Main St., Rear Hoosac Bank Block.

It's Near Enough "Forgotten all the Geography I Ever Knew."

to be thinking of your spring clothes. If you had any left over from last year, now is the time to get them out, look them over to see what they need in the way of cleaning and repairing, and bring them in, so that they may be ready when you want them. We are experts in our line and can make old clothes that you have given up as hopeless look almost like new.

GEORGE H. PAIR, 3 Bank St.

The A. J. Houghton Co.'s
B-O-C-K

Beer,

In Half and Quarter Barrels and in Cases will be ready for delivery

SATURDAY, April 1,

—AT—

T. MULGARE & CO'S

28 Marshall Street.

The Transcript Map.

In our advertising columns we give a full description of the handsome map which THE TRANSCRIPT is sending out among its readers. Directions are also given for using the coupon printed below. Twelve of them are required, but you need sign only one. Put that one up, and then in all twelve securely together, and then forward them to THE TRANSCRIPT Publishing Co., North Adams, Mass., together with the amount named.

COUPON.

Publisher of THE TRANSCRIPT: North Adams, Mass. You will find enclosed 75 cents together with 12 coupons for which I am to receive one copy of RAND, McNALLY & CO'S

New Reversible Wall Map of the United States and the World.

NAME.....

Street and Number.....

City or Town.....

State of.....

Then brush up on the subject. Get one of the Transcript Wall Maps—5 1-2 feet long by 4 feet wide, printed on extra heavy paper, mounted on rolls, already to hang—one of the best maps published by Rand, McNally & Co., the largest map publishing concern in the country. Printed on both sides; the United States on one side; on the other a complete map of the world. Counties, railroads, rivers, towns, etc., all correctly located. Such a map will enable you to follow the world's news intelligently and will be an educator for the children.

FOR ONE DOLLAR we will give one of these magnificent maps, together with THE DAILY TRANSCRIPT, delivered by carrier or sent by mail. Or if already a subscriber, you can secure the map upon payment of 75 cents, accompanied by 12 coupons clipped from any issue of THE TRANSCRIPT.

The Transcript Publishing Co.,
 North Adams, Mass.

Just a word about Spring Suits and Overcoats.

THE TIME to order either is now. Everything is ready—tape-measure, shears, needle and thread. All await the word from you to begin work upon one of the many sorts of new Spring Goods which we are now showing.

SUITS—15, 16, 18, 20, and \$25.
 TROUSERS—3.50, 4, 5, 6, 7, and \$8
 Made to order and perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

American Tailor, 31 Eagle St.

INSURANCE of All Kinds.....

Tinker & Ransford

Office over Adams National Bank, North Adams. The Leading Agent

WALL PAPER

At Manufacturers' Prices for the Next Thirty Days

Thirty per cent less than at retail. Borders at Fifty per cent less. Those in need of Wall Paper can have designs shown at their homes. Three Hundred different designs and colorings for the spring of 1898. Save the above per cent by addressing postal card to

JOHN NAVIN,

Lock Box No. 9, BLACKINTON, MASS.

22 Manufacturers' Agent for Potter Wall Paper Mills.

A CONVENTION OF HUGUENOTS.

INTERNATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF HUGUENOT SOCIETIES TO BE HELD IN NEW YORK CITY DURING APRIL.

[Copyright, 1898.]
A preliminary organization of the Huguenot Society of America was effected at the home of John Jay, in New York city, on April 12, 1893, and this was made permanent on May 29 following by the co-operation of about 50 ladies and gentlemen of Huguenot descent. At present the membership of the resident society is 300, but there are many thousands in the United States to be regarded as honorary members. There are similar associations in England, France, Prussia and Holland, all naturally affiliated in purpose, and in April this year there is to be a congress of these various bodies—historical in their intent, but completely patriotic for obvious reasons—in New York.

The history of the Huguenots is the tale of a tragedy of 150 years' duration, a blighting, remorseless persecution covered with a trail of blood, one that does not find its parallel in the pagan persecutions of a Gallienus or the Diocletian era, to which the butcheries of the bullet-headed Nero, who tore the tongues out of Christians, crucified them, mangled them with the wild dogs of Lydia and the lions of the desert and burned them at the post, only can compare and is not equalled by the demoniac consistency of the sultans who have sat on the Mohammedan throne of Turkey or the Spanish atrocities in Cuba.

The origin of the name is uncertain and obscure. One derivation is from Hugons, a gate of the city of Tours, France, at which these Protestants held some of their first assemblies; another from "Huc nos," the initial words beginning their constant declaration of religious freedom, and a third from aignos, meaning a "confederate."

Professor Mahn, in his "Etymologische Untersuchungen," who quotes 15 different derivations, suggests the word Hugues, the name of some conspirator or heretic from which it was formed by the addition of the French diminutive ending "ot." The "Dictionnaire de Trevoux" presupposes or assumes it originated from the habitual hiding in secret places and the appearing at night of these unfortunates, similar to the antics of King Hugon, the great hobgoblin of France.

The peace of St. Germain (1570) guaranteed the Huguenots liberty, and the king's sister was given as wife to Henry of Navarre. The leading Protestants were invited to Paris to the nuptials on the 18th inst., where, six days later, Aug. 24, St. Bartholomew's day, 1572, a general massacre of Huguenots was attempted at the instigation of the queen mother, that terrible creature of bigotry, Catherine de' Medici. The tolling of the matin bell of St. Germain l'Auxerrois was the signal to begin with the assassination of the venerable Admiral de Coligny.

At that time one-fifteenth of the population of France was Huguenot, but their ranks included more than ten-fifteenths of the intelligence, the virtue, the probity, the thrift and the industry of the kingdom. Six hundred of the French nobility were among the 20,000 that perished by the knife and dagger on that fatal day and the weeks following, when the slaughter continued throughout the breadth and length of the land.

There is nothing in art or literature that tells a more plaintive story of this historical incident than the painting by Sir John Everett Millais entitled "The Huguenot" (1852), the lovers standing in the shadow of the wall while she is attempting to bind the white sash about his arm that will be a badge of protection on the coming dreaded morrow, but which he, loving honor as much as he does the fair girl, refuses to allow, clasping her dear hands, and preferring



SIR JOHN MILLAIS' FAMOUS PAINTING "THE HUGUENOT."

nia, Delaware and the Carolinas, while a few found homes in Massachusetts and Rhode Island and some in New Amsterdam and about the shores of Long Island sound.

But there had been previous attempts at finding a refuge beyond the seas. Many had departed for North America before the revocation. As early as 1665, 65 years before the Mayflower reached Plymouth rock, De Coligny endeavored without success to establish a colony in Brazil. De Villegagnon landed with a mixed expedition of Catholics and Huguenots on a rocky islet in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro. In 1562 an expedition under the Huguenot leader Jean Ribaut (or Ribault) landed on the banks of St. Johns river, Florida, and erected there a stone pillar to mark the claim of possession taken in the name of the king of France. Ribaut cruised along the Florida coast and explored it from St. Augustine to Hilton head. South Carolina, where nearly three centuries later an American Huguenot admiral, Dupont, won a victorious battle in defense of liberty and the Union. This expedition of 1562 ended in disaster.

The Huguenots were the Puritans of France, and in America they met and fraternized with the Puritans of Eng-

THE DECADENT DONS AND DONNAS.

AN ETHNOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE SPANISH RACE. A PROBLEM AMONG THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD.

[Copyright, 1898.]
BY COUNTESS ANNIE DE MONTAIGU.
The Spanish as a nation are a curious ethnological problem. Their characteristics are peculiarly their own, their nature complex and difficult to analyze. The Spaniard has but little affinity with the Anglo-Saxon and was designated by Sir Philip Sidney as "the child of hell and the ally of the devil." Needless to say, throughout the march of centuries the type has remained intact, the veneer of civilization being but

were not nearly so fanatical in their religious propaganda as the Catholics, and under their beneficent rule the despised Jews were allowed immunity from persecution. It was during the Arabic regime that the institution of chivalry had its birth. It brought with it the exaggerated and superficial worship of woman, who, after all, was neither more nor less than a chattel; the preservation of a coercive religious policy and a superstitious and stilted code of honor. Cruelly later on superseded the chivalrous instincts inculcated during this period. The invaders were finally driven away, and those who remained suffered spoliation and persecution. The bigoted priesthood, ever jealous of its prerogatives, was the prime factor in instigating the torture and extinction of the hated infidels. Dogma reigned, and in a few years the enlightenment spread by the learned Arabs was forgotten. The pall of darkest night settled over the land. As a climax of bigotry 5,000 manuscripts of inestimable value were burned by the prime of Spain in the public square of Granada. Priestly rule prevailed, and blind obedience to the mandates of the church was exacted. While other nations encouraged everything progressive Spain placed an embargo on all that tended toward it. National pride was lulled to sleep, martial spirit was dead, and a lethargic indifference crept over the inhabitants.

This state of affairs was somewhat mitigated with the accession of Ferdinand and Isabella, by whose union the kingdoms of Aragon and Castile became united. During their reign Spain had its renaissance, its golden age of prosperity, the glory of which was, however, obscured by the bigotry of the sovereigns, by whose authority the horrors of the inquisition were sanctioned. Through all of the centuries since the Roman usurpation the Spanish had bowed rather to the mandates of Rome than to those of the state. The miter was elevated above the crown. Both Ferdinand and Isabella were bigots. There was a riot of blood-thirstiness, and an auto da fe gave a pious believer as much pleasure as a bullfight. The history of the inquisition is the blackest blot upon Spain's besmirched escutcheon.

Notwithstanding these drawbacks, Spain's fortunes in the fifteenth century were most brilliant, and her rank as one of the great powers of the world was fully established. She was at this time one of the most picturesque figures in Europe. It was during the sovereignty of Ferdinand and Isabella that Columbus discovered America, which ranks as one of the most splendid achievements in history. The luster of this conquest was, however, dimmed by the rapacity and thirst for lucre displayed by the rapacious conquerors. In the West Indies, Mexico and South and Central America the banner of Aragon and Castile floated. The cruel policy of extermination pursued against the unfending savages and their so-called conversion at the point of the sword fill one of the darkest pages in the annals of old Spain.

The new world became the treasure chest of Spain, her empty coffers being replenished with American gold.

Under Philip II the religious wars in the Netherlands were instituted. The Dutch finally won their freedom in the seventeenth century, the Portuguese also threw off the hated dominion of Spain, while France wrenched away the provinces on her border. The dismemberment of the kingdom was complete. During the Moorish ascendancy the population had numbered 20,000,000. It had now dwindled to 6,000,000. The star of conquest set, to rise no more. The glory of Spain was a thing of the past. One by one the splendid accidental jewels dropped from the crown, and only Cuba, the Philippines and a few inconsequential islands remained. The possessions in Mexico, Florida and Louisiana were wrested from the mother country, too weak longer to hold them in leash. The nation which had once inaugurated an aggressive policy was forced to accept peace.

In the eighteenth century a Bourbon king was seated upon the throne, only to be overturned by Napoleon Bonaparte, who drove the Bourbons out and enthroned his brother Joseph in their stead. The proud Spanish nobles ill brooked the plebeian usurper, whose reign was of short duration. With his overthrow the Bourbon line again asserted its supremacy.

The French regime had less effect upon Spain than any of the other foreign occupations. Ever since the reign of Philip II Spain's importance as a nation has been on the decline, and its industries and commerce have sunk to the condition of mediocrity. The wheels of progress have ceased to turn. The fog of inactivity, intolerance and ignorance has spread over the land once distinguished for the splendor of its achievements.

The prospect is not an encouraging one. The impoverished nobility reside in their tumble down castles, too proud to labor and too poor to keep up their vanished state. Like Don Cesar de Bazan, they wrap their ragged cloaks about their emaciated forms and, steeped in lethargic indifference, are pictures of apathy and dull despair. Inaction rather than progress is their watchword.

The curious complexity of the Spanish character is due to the fusion of the blood of diverse nations. They have, however, perpetuated the most ignoble



DON CARLOS, PRETENDER TO THE THRONE OF SPAIN.

church have imbued the Spaniards with a brooding, secretive nature and an asceticism which cut them off from communion with other nations. To these qualities are added indecision, weakness and swagger. The Spaniard has always deemed it incumbent upon him to accentuate his superiority by the blatant blazonry of his prowess, which is not sustained by his valorous deeds. The history of Spanish conquest is that of superior numbers. They have always oppressed the weak and have been ungenerous and cruel toward a vanquished people. Has a nation of degenerates any chance of success against the sturdy courageousness of the descendants of those men who found America from England against overwhelming odds? The watchword of the United States is progress. That of Spain is decadence.

QUEEN OF THE GYPSIES.

In Kelso, Scotland, there has been crowned a new queen of the gypsies of Great Britain, America and Canada. Quaint, half mystic invitations were sent to Romanies in each of these countries bidding them to attend the coronation. The ceremonies gone through were the same which have been followed, almost without alteration, since the days of Robert Bruce, when the Romanies first settled along the Anglo-Scottish borders.

The new queen was chosen after a long interregnum, and much dispute. She is the direct descendant and heir of Esther Faa Blythe, who, in July, 1843, was crowned queen and countess of all the Romanies at Kelso. There were several other claimants of the throne, all descendants of the deceased monarch, but the election resulted in a complete victory for Queen Esther. Her majesty is, like Queen Victoria, a great-grandmother and is said to be about 59 years of age.

The queen mounted her palfrey—a pure blooded animal, for gypsies have remarkable skill in horsemanship—and proceeded toward the crossroads at which coronations take place. Behind her rode or marched a procession of the Roman blood royal, all descendants of the famous King Charley Faa, who died in the early part of the century, and of the still more renowned King Johnny Faa, who, declares the ballad, fell in love with a noble gentle dame. The queen's uncle, Charles Blythe, acted as "crownor," and Martha and Esther, her little great-granddaughters, scattered royan boughe and heather before the horse's feet. Two daughters and a granddaught rode beside her. At the crossroads a halt was made, and Esther received her crown, acknowledging the gift with a suitable speech. The crown, as preserved for centuries in the Faa family, consists of a plain band or circlet of silver, with a loop in front. In this loop is stuck a rose and a thistle, emblematic of Esther's sovereignty over the Scottish and English Romanies. The Scottish gypsies are looked upon as rebels and do not acknowledge the Faa family as their rulers.

The invitations were a leaf torn from the Kelso Chronicle, in which was a brief announcement that on Nov. 23 Esther Faa was to be crowned queen and countess of Little Egypt. Wrapped up in the printed paper was the dried head of a Scotch thistle, with two leaves of American grass twined tightly around it.

A Successful Ship.
None of the big ocean vessels ever built on the Delaware has been more successful in braving the elements than has the Pacific Mail steamship City of Peking, which was launched at Chester on March 13, 1874, from the yard of John Roach. She has made over 100 voyages from San Francisco to Japan in the service of her owners. When she was launched she was the largest vessel that had ever been constructed, bearing the Great Eastern.

She is 419 feet long, 47 feet beam and 19½ feet depth of hold. Twelve captains and eight engineers have seen service on her since she commenced her transpacific trips. Of her original crew but one is now left—Casar Christian, who sailed in 1874 as quartermaster and who is still with the vessel in the capacity of steward.

reality what we would appear to be.—Socrates.

The greatest remedy for anger is delay.—Seneca.

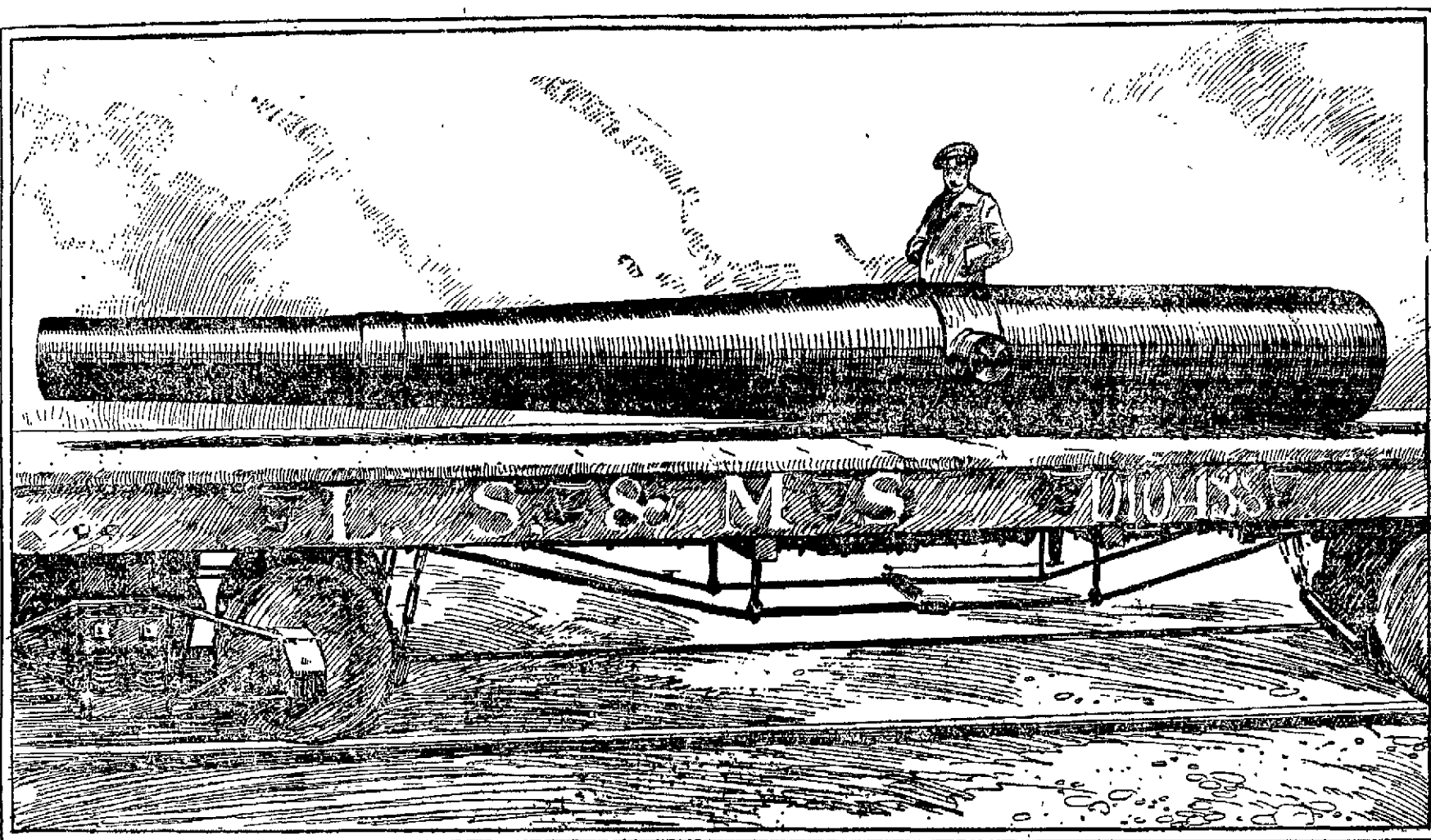
Pools rush in where angels fear to tread.—Pope.

There is a remedy for every wrong and a satisfaction for every soul.—Emerson.

There is great ability in knowing how to conceal one's ability.—La Rochefoucauld.

There is no dispute managed without a passion, and yet there is scarce a dispute worth a passion.—Sherlock.

DR. GATLING AND HIS FAMOUS GUN.



EIGHT INCH CALIBER HIGH POWER GUN—CAST IN ONE PIECE ON THE PLAN OF R. J. GATLING.

Dr. R. J. Gatling, inventor of the famous gun bearing his name, is now 80 years old. He was born near Murfreesboro, Hertford county, N. C. When 15, he was amanuensis in a law office; at 19 he taught school; at 20, a country merchant; at 21, the inventor of a seed sowing machine; at 26, a dry goods clerk in St. Louis; at 31, a graduate of the Ohio Medical college and a resident of Indianapolis. In 1854 he married, and three years later he had invented his steam plow.

In 1861 he gave to the world the great revolving battery gun which bears his name and which is capable of firing 200 shots a minute. Though of southern birth and proclivities, he was a Union man and gave to the United States government the result of his inventive genius. But the use of 12 of the guns by General Butler on James river, where he successfully resisted the Confederates, was the only instance of his aiding the north during the civil war.

The development of the quick firing guns, the French mitrailleuse and others, grew out of the gatling gun. The American inventor was brought to the notice of Louis Napoleon in 1863. Today Dr. Gatling's gun, in its perfected state, has been adopted by England, Russia, Austria and Turkey, in Europe, and by the oriental nations, Japan and China.

Louis XIV on Oct. 22, 1685, crowned his occupancy of the throne by an act of infamy and issued his revocation of the edict of Nantes. This was the last fatal blow to the Huguenots. Five hundred thousand of them took refuge in foreign countries. From that time until 1774, the accession of Louis XIV, their cause was completely broken in France, though there is the stirring story of the fighting religious peasants under the name of "Camisards" in the wild mountains of the Cevennes. The one alternative left to them was self exile.

Large numbers found their way across the Atlantic to America, the settlers going principally to Pennsylvania,

land and Holland, as they had done in "the old countries."

South Carolina was the favorite resting place, and a large number of the foremost families in that state are of Huguenot extraction. Charleston and its suburbs reflect their character, and the society of this southern city is controlled by the element which is properly one of the most exclusive in the world. But wherever they settled they were noted for severe morality, expansive charity and politeness and elegance of manners.

Of seven presidents who directed the deliberations of the congress of Philadelphia during the Revolution, three—Henry Laurens, John Jay and Elias Boudinot—were of Huguenot parentage. The development of the gun, the supreme court of the United States its first chief justice.

In Pennsylvania the refugees, who came principally between 1704 and 1776, were absorbed, Germanized not only in speech and thought, but also in name, and there has been the transformation of Huguenot patronymics such as Le Clerc into Klerke, La Croix to Krueze, D'Angle to Engels, Botemont to Buttman, Michelet to Mickley, Du Champ to Dushong, Le Fevre to Faber, Volturri to the German Voltering and the English Woodring, one of the strangest metamorphoses being of La Forge to Schmidt.

But there remain at least a thousand families who have preserved the original integrity of their names, such as Bontaux, Huguélet, Foulquier, Rouchon, Bayard, Rutan, Marquis, Mathiot, Grosjean, Coutour, Babbiste, De Bonville, Le Roy, Degrange, Dupont, Lagaeau, Dravo, Marchand, Hugas, Imbert, Duché, De la Plaine, Cresson and Brunot.

They did not settle in the Keystone State in organized communities apart from the rest of the inhabitants, as they did at New Rochelle, in New York; Oxford, in Massachusetts; East Greenwich, in Rhode Island; Mannikintown, in Virginia, or in the colonies of the Santee.

A famous Huguenot was Peter Minuit, ex-governor of New Netherlands, who in 1624 was the leader of a Swedish colony in Delaware and afterward first governor of Pennsylvania. He died in Fort Christina in 1641.

In New York city the Huguenot is represented in the Godolfs, Guntins, Jays and other families. The Huguenots of South Carolina and Massachusetts exhibit under diverse conditions the vitality and vigor of their common characteristics. The New England Bowdoin gave his services to his country and his fortune to science and learning. He founded a college, the first of its kind, and organized the first humane society. The South Carolina Marion and his men were the romantic figures of the Revolution. Bold riders, hard hitters, impetuous fighters, but generous and forgiving to a fallen foe, their sufferings were forgotten and their wrongs not recalled in the hour of triumph.

Fine sense and exalted sense are not half so useful as common sense.—Pope.

a mask hiding the latent savagery beneath.

The strangely complex nature of this people may be largely attributed to the various vicissitudes of conquest, the invasion of foreign hosts bringing with it the consequent admixture of several distinct races, first the Iberians, then the Celts and Basques and later on the Romans and the Saracens. These graftings of alien stock may almost be likened to the latent savagery beneath.

During the centuries of Arabic occupation there had been but scanty affil-

elign ports, and exchanges of commodities with the orient were frequent.

Under the Saracenic ascendancy Spain attained a civilization which has never been equaled before or since. The effulgence of her arts and arms was recognized everywhere. In fact, the Moslem domination was far more splendid than the Christian has ever been.

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Two new 6-room flats, all modern improvements. Apply F. E. Price, 46 East Quincy st. Desirable tenement on Glen avenue. H. A. Gallup, Roland block. 1259-47

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*Best coal, fresh supplies received every day. Orders promptly filled. Call, write or telephone T. W. Richmond's coal and wood office.
Pure Barley Malt.
*B. H. Chase & Co.'s pure barley malt whiskey is unexcelled for family and medicinal use. It is endorsed by Prof. Herbert E. Smith of Yale university, state chemist of Connecticut and physicians everywhere as absolutely pure and an excellent article for household and sick room use. Every family should have a bottle of the purest malt for emergency cases. For sale by M. M. Welch & Co. and all leading druggists.

H. A. SHERMAN,
101 Main Street.

STRANGER IN THE CITY

Another Trusting Vermont
Youth Meets Smooth
Strangers.

GOLD WATCH AND \$18 IN MONEY

Were the Net Loss. Went to Sleep
on the Railroad After Visiting
All the Saloons. Two
Arrests Made.

Another woodchopper from South Lincoln, Vt., reported at the police station about 7 o'clock Tuesday evening that he had been robbed of a gold watch valued at \$37 and \$18 in money by three young men whom he had been chumming with in the city.

He said he was Henry Davis, 23 years old, and came to this city Monday in search of work. In what seemed at the time the natural course of events he met three young men whom he supposed were good fellows, and they started to "show him about the city." The quartet made the rounds of the saloons and Monday evening they walked down the Fitchburg tracks. Being at the time somewhat under the influence of liquor and not particular they lay down to sleep on the side of the railroad. This ended the first chapter.

When Davis awoke in the morning he found that his companions were gone, and so were his watch and money. His pocket was cut out and there was a large cut in his clothing to get at his watch. He was unable to give the names of the men but he gave good descriptions of them.

Chief Kendall went to work on the case and Tuesday night about 9 o'clock Officer Scully arrested James F. Foley on suspicion. This morning about 3 o'clock John Buckley was arrested for the same offense on Ashland street. In court this morning both defendants pleaded not guilty and were placed under \$200 bonds each to await trial April 1.

Mr. Davis identifies the two men and is sure they are the ones who robbed him. Another arrest may follow. Foley is 18 and Buckley 21 years old. Both have been arrested before for drunkenness. Foley was bailed by his father.

Dispute Heard by Judge Phelps.

Judge Phelps of this city, as auditor, heard Tuesday the case of Orrin G. Pierce against the town of Windsor, and there were fully 20 witnesses, embracing most of the legal voters of the town. The suit grows out of Pierce contracting to build 10 rods of road, as he says, for \$2 a rod, and the town claims that the total job was to cost \$15. The dispute is over only \$5, has been before the Adams district court, and was to have been heard at the superior court, when Judge Sheldon declined to trouble a jury with it. The hearing lasted all day yesterday, and Judge Phelps will report the facts to the June court.

License Applications.

Only one new license application for liquor license was made today. That was from Swift & Bond for the Wilson house. The list, in addition to this and the American house application given yesterday, includes J. H. Billings & Co. of Center street, Peter Snyder of Center street, Thomas Quinn of Union street, and Joseph A. Gendron, who has heretofore had only a fifth class license, for a saloon license on Marshall street.

Will Visit Graylock Soon.

Secretary Chase of the Graylock committee has received a letter from the state harbors and lands committee in Boston, explaining the visit of the latter to this city. The committee expect to receive an extension of two weeks for the report, so that they will have left next Wednesday in which to visit Graylock. The members will be here before that time, probably the first of next week and plans for their entertainment are being made.

Death of Adolph Yelle.

Adolph Yelle of 24 Beave street died Tuesday in the 1st year of his age. He had lived in this city for some time, coming here from Indian Orchard. He was a member of the St. Jean Baptiste society of that town and was an industrious and respected man. He leaves a wife and several sons and daughters. Two funerals was held at the French church today and the body was taken on the 3 o'clock train to Indian Orchard for burial.

Secretary Has Accepted.

W. R. Hale of Stoneham has accepted the position as secretary of the local Y. M. C. A. and will assume his duties here April 27. B. E. Lovejoy will leave for Milford April 1.

The supper to be given the blues who won the membership contest, will be served next Monday evening. At that time a musical program will be given and a pleasant evening is expected.

KLONDIKE AND FANCY APRONS

Mingle Pleasantly at Congregational
Fair. Living Advertisements.

The annual fair of the Congregational ladies, which was opened last night proved itself to be enough superior to the weather to attract a large attendance in spite of the rain. The Congregational chapel was filled almost to overflowing with merry people who were delighted at every turn with the novelties provided for their entertainment. The fair opened at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and continued till late in the evening, bringing for today promise of a still greater success.

The idea of the fair was to represent Klondike in the decoration of the hall, and this was most artistically done. But the entertainment did not stop with representations of the cold regions. There were booths including many more domestic lines of work than gold hunting, a pretty opera, and the living advertisements, which proved a remarkably attractive feature. An elaborate supper was served by the ladies, and provided one of the most satisfactory parts of the affair.

Entrance to the hall was a surprise from the first. The entire room was converted into an arctic scene with snow shoes, buffalo robes, hunting and trapping outfits, snow and ice and all the equipment which is supposed to accompany a scene in Alaska's farthest north. There were booths arranged around the sides of the room and these were for the most part built to represent rude huts in newly settled regions.

The afternoon was devoted largely to the opera, "Going to Market," given by the children. It began with a Maypole dance by the little tots. The idea of the opera is merely a group of peasants resting and playing in the woods on their way to market, but it furnishes opportunity for many pretty dances and songs. The participants took their parts well and entered heartily into the spirit of it. The choruses and solos were remarkably good.

The living advertisements in the evening was a novel entertainment that was especially pleasing because it represented in the manner of living pictures, the illustrations of the various advertisements that every one is familiar with. There were 17 tableaux, each presenting an advertisement. Each picture was quickly recognized by the audience, even before the advertisement spoke, as most of them did, either in the words of real advertisements or in some original jingle.

Quaker oats had the little old man in Quaker costume, Borden's well known maiden before the mirror, and Mellin's food was of course advertised by its loving friends and the tot who had grown on it. Columbia bicycles had a very effective scene, "The Wayside Rest" showing several wheelmen and wheelwomen at the tavern pump. Fibre chemicals showed four football players and a young lady, all clothed in it, while the orchestra played Williams airs. Packer's tar soap had the little girl shampooing her smaller brother. Hires root beer was a pretty tableau, with a little bit of a tot with a magnificent dog who towered above her, and the beer. Cleveland's baking powder was represented by a small girl and a can of the powder, "the best," and magic yeast had the old lady and her dog looking at the sign on the fence. Barber's Irish flax had the "old fashioned girl" at the flax wheel, the Ideal music box the two children dancing in ecstasy at it, music, Oresota flour the well known picture of the small boy and the big loaf, and Jersey cream soap the country maiden and her milk pails. Pearlina gave the small girl just clambering out of a tub of soap suds with her unfortunate but clean doll. Featherstone showed three young ladies. Featherstone's girl in Oriental garb, and Loveland's chocolate the inviting maiden with a basket of sweets. The tableaux closed with a scene, the Star Spangled Banner, with Miss Whitaker as soloist and a large chorus.

Throughout the evening music was furnished by an orchestra composed of Miss Helen Chase, Warren Sanford, Hobart Putnam, Miss Mary Boyd, Miss Irene Childs, Edward Chase, Mr. Frye and Mrs. Sanford. The program will be repeated today as given yesterday.

The booths presented for sale everything that could well be desired by the most fastidious Klondiker, and a few articles that were incongruous in their rough and forest built huts. The list of booths and those who were in charge is as follows:

Klondike store. Apron department, Mrs. Dibble, Mrs. Belden, Mrs. Frye, Mrs. Dwyer, Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Emerson, Miss Gault, domestic articles, Mrs. Temple, Mrs. H. Whitney, Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Cobb, Mrs. McGowan, Mrs. Gaudin, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. H. Sanford, Mrs. Tenney, Mrs. O. J. Brown, Mrs. Hammond, Miss Flagg.

Gypsy tent, fortune tellers, etc., Miss Florence Butler of Zion's, Miss Marie Goss, Miss Grace McMillan, Miss Mary ad. Miss Jennie Whitely. Puritan flower boat, Mrs. Charles Miller, Mrs. Henry Arnold, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Mary Noble, Miss Hattie Kimball, Aladdin's cave, Mrs. Allen, Miss Florence Shepherd, Miss Bessie Cutting, Miss Mae Rice.

Mountain inn, Mrs. Schram, Mrs. Clouston, Miss Alice Rawlson, Miss Julia Bates, Miss Julia Wolcott, Miss Brounston, Miss Cline. Indian booth, Miss Hattie Fenon, Miss Allen, Miss Eugene Lock, Miss J. P. Parham, Mrs. Julia Locke, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. place, Mrs. Arthur Gidy, Mrs. Couch, Mrs. Murdoch, Mrs. Coyne, Mrs. Barnard, Mrs. John Rice, Mrs. Welch, Mrs. Dumas, ice cream served by Mrs. Elmer Gaudin, Miss Florence Williams, Miss Florence Patton, Miss Mabel S. Ford, Miss Aaron Gady.

Dining room committee, Mrs. Locke, Mrs. Isaac Brown, Mrs. Christie, Mrs. Towles, Miss Whipple, Miss Edith Underwood, Miss Ethel Parkhurst, Miss Nellie Brown, Miss Florence Gallup, Miss

Christie, Miss Brounston, Miss Stevens, Reception, Mrs. Swift, Mrs. Bond, Mrs. Frink, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Dwyer, President of the society, Mrs. Dr. Putnam.

HOW THE WHEELS WILL SPIN.

Big Sales Expected by Dealers. Association Wheelmen and Local Racers.

The bicycle season is open unusually early and the prospects are that there will be more wheels sold here this summer than ever before. Last Sunday the east road to Adams was dry and the roads to Williamstown and vicinity were dusty. As a result it was surprising to see the number of wheel riders, men and women, who were out for a spin.

The local dealers have larger stocks than ever before and are hopeful of a large business. Most of last year's high grade \$100 wheels are now \$50 and \$75 and many people, who say they have been waiting for the drop in price, now think that the time has come to buy. The Victor was one of the last to come down, and local merchants are taking advantage of every cut from the factories. It is probable that more tandems will also be sold this year as the prices range from \$100 to \$125.

The Association Wheelmen will soon be ready for a club run and they intend this year to get in shape early. As they have a good deal of good material to choose from they hope to be able to lower the county relay record. When the agricultural fair is held in the fall they expect not only to hold the trophy which they won last year in this city but to bring home the trophy from Pittsfield, now held by the Pittsfield bicycle club.

Among the local wheelmen who expect to make racing a part of their line are Frank Rice, Joseph Jarvis, A. Cott, Perry Isbell, Frank Watson, Thomas Roche, Daniel Wells, A. Vadnais and A. Ruel. The latter two riders are matched to ride a race from one end of the state road to the other April 13 for a suitable prize. Both are boys about 18 years old and are said to be evenly matched.

Woolen Looms for Dunbar Mills.

Twenty-five Crompton and Knowles' woolen looms are being put into the Dunbar mills, the first of the lot being set up this morning. The company has had a number of narrow width looms in operation for some months, but the introduction of this regular width loom indicates that a good deal of attention will now be given to woolen manufacture. The product will consist of suitings, trousseings and dress goods. Including the cotton looms there are now over 800 looms in the Johnson and Dunbar mills.

BLACKINTON.

John Robinson of Skeneateles Falls, N. Y., is spending a few days at his old home here.

P. J. Mahoney left town this afternoon to attend the state convention of Irish-Americans to be held at Brooklyn on Thursday. He is a delegate from Div. 4, A. O. H., of North Adams.

Joseph Bastian, an employee of the card room, had a finger badly crushed by getting it caught in a carding machine on Tuesday afternoon. Dr. Galvin dressed the wound.

The Raud brickyard is being put in order for the coming season soon to open. Mr. Daniel Barton who was in charge of the yard last year, and who is an experienced man, will have the supervision this season. A good grade of brick is made at this yard and the coming season promises to be a very busy one. The capacity of the yard is 1,000,000 bricks.

SPAIN AND UNCLE SAM.

Spain has too long been doing what Victor Hugo charged Napoleon with doing—annoying God.—Exchange.

Uncle Sam's "ante" is \$80,000,000. It remains now to see whether Spain wants to "come in."—Minneapolis Journal.

Just by way of memorandum, it may be noted that the fighting strength of the United States is 10,730,309 men. That's what keeps us so peaceful. Were too strong to fight.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Among the wildest things ever seen in war will be the sending of Spanish ships across the broad ocean to attack a much larger nation. The proud Castilians forget that warships are scarce and hard to replace.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Your Uncle Samuel has now gone to the training table. He drinks a barrel of blood for breakfast, dines on dynamite, and for supper eats a keg of tennepny nails. For exercise he swings 100 ton guns, and to fit his nerves he sits on submarine mines and smokes gun cotton torpedoes.—Springfield Republican.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

Foaming or frothing is not possible with a liquid of pure constitution.

Some astronomers hold that sun spots are caused by a violent contraction of the sun, while others believe the spots are caused by the feeding of the furnaces of the sun at irregular intervals by showers of meteoric matter.

A yellow light has been obtained with incandescent gas burners by a German inventor at Krefeld. He alters the burners so that the gas is supplied at a pressure of 3½ atmospheres. A single jet of ordinary size then emits a light of more than 1,000 candle power, by which fine print may be read at a distance of 150 feet from the light.

Little Jimmy's Idea.

"Ma," said little Jimmy, "why don't you get some black and red and blue buns?"

"What for?" was the smiling question.

"Why, think what nice ready made Easter eggs they'd lay!"—Town Topics.

YOU MAKE A MISTAKE

If you do not take advantage of our big
CUT-PRICE SALE!

Hundreds did come in and look through our immense stock and as a result we did a rushing week's business.

A FEW SAMPLES OF WHAT WE OFFER:

Antique Oak Finish Chamber Sets, for which a low price would be \$18.	Our Price	\$12.49
A Fine Go-Cart, with wire adjustable wheels; a fair price, \$4.50.	Our Price	\$2.98
A pretty Baby carriage, upholstered in good, durable material worth \$8.	Our Price	\$5.25
Morris Chair, with solid oak frame, adjustable to four positions, worth \$7.	Our Price	\$3.98
\$12 Couch, such as we sold a dozen last week, and a few left at		\$8.30

Do You Wonder That We Are Busy?

Come early in the forenoon and we can give you better attention than in the afternoon or evening.

BURDETT & CO.,
113 Main St., No. Adams.

CANDY
CATHARTIC
Cascarets
CURE CONSTIPATION
REGULATE THE LIVER
10c 25c 50c ALL DRUGGISTS

BICYCLES! BICYCLES!

Barnes' White Flyer, 3-Ball Comet, Spalding, Waverly and Packer.

Five big leaders. Just enough difference in minor details to suit the tastes of different riders, and all have the essential features of the perfect wheel—1898 improvements, not 1898 experiments. What more can you ask?

VAN DYCK,
Myrtle Street, Adams. 9 State Street, North Adams.

CUT PRICES

On Beef, Pork and Vegetables.

Lamb Hindquarters, 12c lb.	Lamb Forequarters, 10c lb.
Chickens, Vermont's, 16c lb.	Turkeys, Vermont's, 18 to 20c lb.

ALL POULTRY DRAWN AND NO FROZEN STOCK.
Dandelions, 40c pk. Spinach, 20c pk.
Beet Greens, 40c pk. Kale, 15c pk.
Radishes, Celery, Bunch Beets and Onions.
8 DOZ. EGGS FOR \$1.

A. B. Zeiser, 85 Main Street
Formerly Metropolitan Market.

WALL PAPER!

75,000 Rolls of It

Over One Thousand Patterns to select from. The most complete line in the city of North Adams. Designs from Five Cents per Roll up to \$2.00. 1,000 Gallons American Seal Paint—eighty colors always on hand. BEST IN THE WORLD. Only Competent workmen employed.

O. S. THAYER, 40 State St.
Telephone, 49-3.

The Best Ready-to-Wear
CLOTHING costs a Trifle More than
the Cheap Makes, but Pays in the
Long Run.

BARNARD & CO.

Our Rochester and Baltimore
Fine Clothing go hand in hand for honest workmanship and up to date-ness. Don't buy your Top Coat or Spring Suit until you have seen our enormous variety of these two choice makes. Eight dollars to Fifteen is our range of reliable fabrics for men, in elegant Covert Top Coat or Spring Suit for dress or semi-dress use.

The Pride of the Markets is on our counters now, and you make a mistake if you buy elsewhere without seeing us. A good many new customers came to us Saturday, attracted by our superior assortment.

REMEMBER! A guarantee of reliability goes with every sale we make, whether of Hat or Suit for men or boys.